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LITERATURE.

The Correspondence of Madame Dunoyer.
Translated and Edited by Florence L. Layard. In 2 vols. (Bentley.)

IF the lady here brought under our notice had not chanced to occupy a place in the biography of so important a personage as Voltaire—a matter of which I shall have something to say anon—her name itself might now be forgotten. As it is, few students of literary history are unaware of the fact that early in the eighteenth century, behind the broad shield of Dutch freedom, she traded in more or less coarse libels upon the living and the dead, in attacks upon the purest and highest reputations. It was not from a want of enlightened training that she took to such evil courses. Mme. Dunoyer, at first Mdle. Petit, belonged to a good Protestant family at Nîmes, where she was born in 1663. In her youth, with the advantage of a careful education, she manifested sufficient intelligence, according to her own testimony, to be regarded as an "infant prodigy." Grown to womanhood, she consented, as a means of making a profitable marriage, to go over to the Church of Rome, and would probably have remained in it if her intended husband had not died. "In this life," she writes, "a woman ought to wed once for her interests and then for her pleasures." Before long a cloud came over her prospects. Her friends got into pecuniary difficulties; the fierce religious persecutions of 1685 followed, and the erstwhile convert to Romanism, this time true to the faith of her forefathers, fled in disguise to Holland. Soon afterwards we find her in London, though only as a recipient of the bounty of some persons with whom she had ingratiated herself abroad. Having outstayed her welcome, she returned under false colours to the south of France, espoused a government official named Dunoyer, and brought several children into the world. For thirteen years the husband and wife lived together, but differences which then arose between them were acute enough to cause a judicial separation. In or about 1712, after another visit to London, Mme. Dunoyer, accompanied by two daughters, finally settled at the Hague, perhaps the most favoured resort of French Protestant refugees. Here she quickly acquired an unenviable notoriety. In order, as it would appear, to eke out a slender income, she had recourse to scurrilous literature in various forms—personal memoirs, *lettres galantes et historiques*, contributions to the *Lardon* and the *Quintessence*, and what purported to be a correspondence between herself and a lady

of rank in Paris. To show the hatred and contempt she incurred, it may be stated that she was ridiculed under the name of Mme. Kurkila in a farce played at Utrecht, the "*Mariage Précipité*," and that the authorities turned a deaf ear to her entreaties for the suppression of the piece. The incident which associates her with the memory of Voltaire may be briefly recorded. In his twentieth year, while an *attaché* in the French embassy at the Hague, he became enamoured of her youngest daughter, Olympe Dunoyer, familiarly called Pimpette. Madame, seeing in him only a portionless wit, set her veto upon the acquaintance, and, finding her injunctions flatly disregarded, filled the air with shrill complaints. Châteauneuf, the ambassador, began to tremble for French dignity; the youth received his *congé*, and was forbidden to leave his rooms until the moment of his departure for Paris. Meanwhile, however, the lovers managed not only to correspond with but to see each other; Pimpette herself, who was of a romantic and adventurous turn, visiting him at the house of the embassy in male attire. It is sad to relate that the vows they exchanged were ignored by both in a few weeks, as such vows often are. Five years later he sprang into fame at one bound by writing "*Œdipe*"; and the mother, as though to leave us in no sort of doubt respecting her character, forthwith printed the fervent love-letters he had sent to her daughter. Confessedly ugly in person, Mme. Dunoyer, the most conspicuous figure in the Grub-street of the Hague, was a good deal uglier in mind.

Her least offensive production, the correspondence hereinbefore referred to, has now been done into English, with certain modifications, by Miss Florence Layard. It is a question, as I have already hinted, whether this work is exactly what it pretends to be. Did the "lady of rank in Paris" have any existence save in Mme. Dunoyer's over-fertile imagination? For various reasons the letters ascribed to her may be treated as spurious. They are undated; they afford no clue to the identity of the supposed writer; they contain mistakes which a person in touch with the best society of the French capital would hardly be capable of falling into. Doubtless there is a difference of style between the two series; but this is not sufficiently marked to exclude the assumption that it was deliberately affected. Nor is the veracity of the letters in general above suspicion. Voltaire, speaking with good authority on the point, goes to the length of including them in his list of *Mensonges Imprimés*. He says:

"Early in the present century, a very honourable person, Mme. Dunoyer, a refugee at the Hague, composed six thick volumes of letters between a lady of quality in the provinces and a lady of quality in Paris, who gave each other, in a familiar way, the news of the day. Now in that news of the day, I can aver with certainty, there is not a syllable of truth. . . . All the pretended adventures of the Chevalier de Bouillon are here given with the utmost minuteness. I once had the curiosity to ask the Chevalier whether there was any foundation for what Mme. Dunoyer had written about him.

He solemnly assured me that the whole of it was a fabrication."

Possibly the Chevalier's word in this instance may not be deemed conclusive, and Voltaire was guilty of an obvious exaggeration in saying "not a syllable of truth;" but that Mme. Dunoyer dealt largely in falsehood is practically beyond dispute. Altogether, the book must be condemned as untrustworthy in a very high degree. The fact would seem to be that in her declining years Mme. Dunoyer, resolved to relate the scandals of her time in the form of a correspondence, shrewdly invented the friend in Paris by way of increasing the piquancy of her narrative, and did not shrink from laying on "colour" with a liberal hand wherever she thought it desirable.

It is needless to dwell at any length on the contents of the volume. Mme. Dunoyer is not to be named in the same breath as the illustrious memoir and letter writers of the same time. If she was of "brilliant intellectual capacity," as Miss Layard asserts, it finds but poor expression in these pages. Her power to paint a portrait or a scene is at best slight. Moreover, as her position in the world might suggest, she has no light to throw upon historical problems or historical characters. On the whole, her book is simply an account of the anecdotes she hears, the places she visits, and the persons she meets. In this way it is not without interest and value, particularly as a means of enabling us to form an idea of life in the south of France two centuries ago. Here is a little sketch of Madeleine de Seudéri in her decrepitude:

"She is just as witty as ever, and the poems she writes now on every occasion are as brilliant as those of Clélie; but as far as her body is concerned our French Muse is terribly bent. The first time I saw her I thought she resembled the Sybil of Cumæ, and indeed, like her, all that remains to her is her voice. . . . She complains continually of her dropsy and other ailments, which she regards as incidental, and will not put them down to the score of the ninety-two years that have rolled over her head."

The praise bestowed upon the old lady's poems is scarcely indicative of good literary judgment. Of the king's unacknowledged wife a rather characteristic story is told:

"Mme. de Maintenon never forgets an injury nor a benefit, and the remembrance of the latter which she received in former times from the Duc de Brancas prompts her to be kind to the Princesse d'Harcourt, his daughter, and to put up with all her impertinences. She suffered so much from them during a journey to Namur that she ought really to have thrown her over; but when someone spoke of it to her she replied, 'I forgive her because she is crazy, and I show kindness to her because I received so much from her father in old days.'"

The execution of Mme. Tiquet, who was convicted of an attempt to murder her husband, is thus described, probably from hearsay:

"I myself was in one of the windows of the Hôtel de Ville, and at five o'clock saw poor Mme. Tiquet arrive dressed in white. It rained so hard that it was impossible to carry out the

execution; so she was obliged to wait on the tumbril till the rain stopped, having constantly before her eyes all the preparations for her death, and a black coach, to which her own horses had been harnessed, and which was afterwards to carry her corpse away. But all this did not terrify her; for when she had to ascend the scaffold she held out her hand for the headsmen to help her up, and as she offered it to him kissed it, to show that she was not wanting in civility. When she was on the scaffold one would have imagined that she had studied her rôle; for she kissed the block, and went through other ceremonies as if she were only there to act a play. In short, never before was seen such firmness, and the Curé of Saint Sulpice said that 'she died like a Christian heroine.' The headsmen were so nervous that he missed his aim, and returned to the charge five times before he succeeded in cutting off her head. . . . I never saw anything so lovely as her head appeared when it was separated from her body. It was left some time on the scaffold, so that the populace might see it. The face was turned towards the Hôtel de Ville, and I assure you that I was quite dazzled by it."

It should be added that the career of this miserable culprit, long one of the toasts of Paris, is related at some length in the Letters, together with that of the equally notorious Mme. de Rhut.

Miss Layard shows good taste as a translator, but is otherwise unequal to the task she has undertaken. It is not too much to say that at present she has no qualification for editing a mass of Louis Quatorze correspondence. Of the period here before us she has only a limited and superficial knowledge. Her course of reading does not appear to have included the Memoirs of Saint Simon, the Letters of Mme. de Sévigné, or many other contemporary authorities, indispensable as an acquaintance with them is to one in the position she has assumed. For her notes she is content to rely almost wholly upon gazetteers, manuals of dates, and small biographical dictionaries. And the use she makes of these sources of information is seldom to the credit of her tact and judgment. Much of what she draws from them is uncalled for and worthless. If the text happens to contain a reference to a well-known place, such as Toulouse, or to a person who flourished in bygone times, such as Hippocrates, she thinks herself bound to set down a few arid lines about it or him. For her own sake we must regret that the time thus wasted was not spent in the verification of her statements. Her blunders are both many and serious, especially as, with inexcusable want of care, she has not taken the trouble to consult works so easy of access as the great French biographical dictionaries. In regard to Mme. Dunoyer, for instance, she is under a misapprehension which a peep into those storehouses of facts would have sufficed to dispel. It is clear that she has never heard of the *Quintessence*, and has read little or nothing of its author except in the autobiography already mentioned. Consequently, unsuspecting of the truth, she asks us in all good faith to believe that this impudent and unscrupulous libeller was a very exemplary sort of person—upright, sincere, high-minded, and full of self-respect—and that everything she wrote may be implicitly relied upon. French critics do not accept her correspondence as entirely genuine, but Miss Layard's obvious

enjoyment of its contents is undisturbed by the slightest misgiving upon that point. In dealing with greater people she is equally astray. We are told that La Fontaine, "deserting his wife, took up his residence in London, where he was made gentleman-in-waiting to Queen Henrietta Maria"—a sentence which contains at least two errors. Racine is described in conventional phrase as "irreproachable in all the relations of private life"—Racine, who repaid the kindness shown to him by the Solitaires of Port Royal and by Molière with the basest ingratitude, who delighted in hurling waspish epigrams at the heads of successful and unsuccessful fellow-dramatists, and who generally betrayed a coldness of heart in strange contrast with the pathos and tenderness that beautify his writings. It will also be news to many that Georges de Scudéri wrote novels and his sister plays, that Michel Baron's *théâtre* includes the "Ecole des Pères," that Campistron was "considered to have equalled Racine in the composition of some of his tragedies," that Marmontel wrote for the *Mercur Galant* in its early days (he was not then born), that Mrs. Masham and the "strong-minded Duchess of Marlborough" were one and the same person, or that the illustrious actress who "died in 1698," here called Mlle. Desmarest, was ever known to fame except as Mlle. Champmélée. François Arouet, Voltaire's father, is spoken of as "M. Arouet de Voltaire," "the elder M. Voltaire," and "old M. de Voltaire," although no fact in its way is better known than that his son was the first to assume the name. In matters of higher importance Miss Layard is still an unsafe guide; she talks of the Court French of the Great Reign, the language of Molière and Bossuet and Saint Simon, as something "almost obsolete," and the general tone of the age as "coarse." But the most unpardonable of her blunders has yet to be noticed. Let it appear in her own words:

"Under guise of loyal friendship to herself and unrestrained intimacy, as between mother and son, Voltaire, then a youth of about nineteen, and attached as page to the suite of the Marquis de Châteauneuf, ambassador from France to Holland, fell in love with, and wooed, her youngest surviving daughter (Catherine Olympe), her darling Pimpette, and, taking a cruel and unprincipled advantage of the young and trusting girl, seduced her, and thus brought bitter sorrow and misery upon the family which had received him with such kindness. . . . From the day of the cruel deed the poor girl Olympe seems to have sunk into a decline. She gradually wasted away, the warning symptoms of consumption set in, and in little more than a year the pretty Pimpette died."

It would be interesting to learn upon what authority Miss Layard—whose style, it will be seen, can sink on occasion to the level of gush—gives this truly pathetic story. If she had taken the pains to test its credibility, as for more than one reason she ought to have done, it would never have been allowed to disfigure her work. "Mark now how plain a tale shall put you down." Pimpette became Comtesse de Winterfeldt, lived to a rather good old age, and to the last held Voltaire in a respect and esteem

that could hardly have co-existed with a keen sense of wrong. Nor, I may add, did he fail to take pleasure in the friendship of his first sweetheart. In 1736, twenty-two years after her alleged death, he writes to Moussinot:

"Have the kindness, my dear Abbé, to buy for me a little table, which may serve at once as a screen and an *escritoire*, and send it for me to Mme. de Winterfeldt, Rue Plâtrière, hard by the Filles de Sainte Agnès."

Fifteen years or more after that, in refutation of a fable about them by La Beaumelle, he writes of her in the supplement to his *Siècle de Louis Quatorze*:

"She is a pensioner of the King's, and lives usually on an estate of her own, where she feeds the poor. From all who know her she receives the highest consideration. Her age, her merit, her virtue, the numerous and respectable family to which she belongs, the persons of the highest rank to whom she is allied, all this ought to protect her from the insolent calumnies of an absurd scoundrel (*scélérat absurde*)."

It will certainly be curious to remember henceforth that this venerable lady is said to have died of a broken heart in her youth.

I do not propose to waste the space at my disposal in drawing attention to more of Miss Layard's inaccuracies. In her preface she tells us that the information she conveys has been "most carefully sifted and compared, and in every instance may be relied on as absolutely trustworthy." How little she is justified in making this boast I have already said enough to prove.

FREDERICK HAWKINS.

Translations from Prudentius. By Francis St. John Thackeray, M.A., F.S.A., formerly Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Assistant Master at Eton. (Bell.)

MR. THACKERAY in this little volume has aimed to give English readers some idea of the poetry of a writer as popular with Catholics as ignored by the mass of Protestants. Prudentius is not only a great poet, but eminently a Catholic one. His inspiration is derived from the rites and ceremonies of the Early Church, from her worship of relics and adoration of martyrs, at least as much as from the Scriptures themselves. Indeed, of the two sections of his poems which are the most interesting—the Hymns included in the *Cathemerinon* and the poems on the Martyrs or *Peristephanon*, though the former contain the finest poetry, the latter are, for us, the most interesting. They are the most interesting because they revive, and sometimes with a vivid intensity which is highly painful, the memory of that dreadful struggle with Paganism in which the one engine employed in support of an expiring and doomed creed was torture. From such a period we seem far removed; but the study of it in its bodily and mental agonies as exhibited by a great poet has a perpetual interest; and it is in describing these that Prudentius has shown something of the power of a dramatist. The *Passio S. Romani*, for instance, written in 1140 iambic trimeters, is in effect a tragedy, and far more moving than many tragedies. Mr. Thackeray

has presented a version of one of its most moving scenes, pp. 146, 147; but to appreciate the effect of the poem as a whole, it should be read through. He has, however, done rightly in drawing more largely from the Cathemerinon. Of the twelve hymns which this section contains all but three are given. Of these, the second or Morning Hymn, "*Nox et tenebrae et nubila*," is translated by an Oxford poet second only to Swinburne, Robert Bridges. From this, one of the happiest specimens which the volume contains, I quote the following, *Vt lux coruscis flatibus*, sqq.:

"That breezy Morn with splendours dight
May of her horrors Night despoil,
And fresh Hope animate with light
The painful family of toil.
'Tis said that prowling evil sprites,
Who haunt and love the blackest shades,
By cock-crow scared, Night's satellites,
Hie trooping as the darkness fades.
For holy light they loathe and flee:
What wonder? 'Tis the sign and seal
Of hope fulfilled: from slumbers free
The coming of our Lord we feel."

Of Mr. Thackeray's, by far the largest portion of the collection, it is less easy to choose a typical specimen. He has, like his original, employed all styles and the most diverse metres. Cath. 8, in Sapphics, vv. 41-48, is thus rendered by Mr. Thackeray, *Reddit et pratis uiridique campo*.

"Safe where no prickly burr takes root
He gives them back to pastures green,
Safe from the thistle's barbed shoot,
Mid leafy screen.
"Of palm groves and of waving grass,
Where gushing streamlets wend their way,
And bends above the torrent's glass
The drooping bay."

A fastidious taste might perhaps object to the combination "torrent's glass."

The following is from the Funeral Hymn, *Deus ignee fons animarum*, vv. 25 sqq.

"If grovelling in the dust, the will
Minds earthly things, and hugs her chain,
Dragged by the body in its train,
She rests not on the holy hill.
"But if regardful of her birth
The essence pure lives free from stain,
Aloft she bears to Heaven again
The form she dwelt in here on earth.
"Soon onward shall the ages roll,
Reanimate with vital heat
The bones shall stir, the life-blood beat,
The primal vestment wrap the soul.
"The corpse long slumbering in the mould
From its cold charnel-house shall start,
And heavenward on wings shall dart,
To live with spirit as of old."

The least happy part of this is perhaps the last line, which translates *animas comitata priores*.

Besides the editor and Mr. Robert Bridges, Sir George Young, Mr. R. F. Towndrow, Dr. Gregory Smith, and Mr. E. D. Stone have contributed to the volume. Sir G. Young translates part of the *Apotheosis* and of the *Passio S. Cypriani*; Mr. Towndrow the *Passio S. Quirini*; Dr. Gregory Smith the *Passio S. Agnetis*; Mr. Stone the *Epilogue of the Peristephanon*.

The introduction is divided into three chapters. (1) On the Life and Times of Prudentius; (2) Prudentius, as illustrating the State of Society and the Religious Feeling of his Age; (3) Language, Metre, and Style.

The most noticeable omission in these is of the elegiac poet Orientius, in elegance of versification equal to any of the Christian writers of that time, whose *Commonitorium*, happily preserved complete in an excellent MS. of the tenth century, has been recently edited by the present writer in vol. xvi. of the Vienna "Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum."

In the notes some of the difficulties which the text of the poems translated presents are briefly discussed. To my own scanty remarks I would add as an illustration of the obscure *flare rosas* (p. 212) the following from the Glossarium Sangallense, edited only a few years back by Prof. Minton Warren, of Baltimore: *Deflat invidet dedignat*.

In an age of palaeography like ours, the specimen of the Paris MS. of Prudentius, most exquisitely written in rustic capitals, Puteanus 8084, no less than the account of the MS. with which Mr. Thackeray has accompanied it, cannot fail to be welcome.

ROBINSON ELLIS.

WARREN HASTINGS IN THE INDIAN STATE PAPERS.

Selections from State Papers in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1772 to 1785. Edited by George W. Forrest. In 3 vols. (Calcutta: Government Press.)

WARREN HASTINGS always asserted that, if he could have had access to the records of the Calcutta Foreign Office, he could have made a much better defence to the charges brought against him in his impeachment. The assertion made but little impression at the time; but now, after the lapse of a century, Prof. Forrest has done what the accused statesman was unable to do, and has furnished a vindication which, however tardy, is absolutely complete—so far at least as the scope of the Selections has extended. The editor has included a vast number of state papers, extending from 1772, the year in which Hastings became Governor of Bengal, to 1785, when he left India. Together with the editor's excellent Introduction the matter fills three large volumes, which will be found interesting alike to the Indian specialist and to the general student of history.

It is sometimes assumed that the question of Hastings's character is obsolete and of little moment, while a great number of people probably think that no question on the subject remains after its treatment in Macaulay's brilliant essay. To the former class of critics it should be sufficient to observe that their objection goes far to eliminate the moral element from all history. It cannot be matter of indifference whether a great statesman could not help being a great rascal, and an empire could not be founded without a complete rejection of righteousness. Otherwise the judgment of good men would be an impertinence, and the candidates for the Indian Civil Service might as well go for instruction to the school of Fagin and Jonathan Wild. As for the admirers of Lord Macaulay, they may be consoled by the reflection that his vivid colouring has affected even more important questions than any relating to India, and in

more serious work than what was obviously no more than a piece of occasional journalism, a "pot-boiler" for the *Edinburgh Review*.

On the subject of the Rohilla campaign of 1774, the new materials are especially copious and valuable. In spite of half-hostile estimates by such authorities as Sir W. W. Hunter and Sir A. C. Lyall, it had long been suspected that Macaulay's fiery denunciations of Hastings on that score had absolutely no foundation. Horace Hayman Wilson had already lodged some caveats in his footnotes to Mill; and Marshman, while declaring that this transaction was "one of the few stains on the bright and honourable career of Hastings," treated the rhetoric expended on the matter as "oriental figures of speech." From the State-papers now brought to light it is made clear that no part of Hastings's career was more honourable. The Rohilla chiefs obstinately refused to pay the Vazir for a service which he had rendered on the faith of their promises: the Bengal Government was engaged beforehand to assist the Vazir in such a case: the assistance was voted without hesitation by a unanimous decision of the Council. Col. Champion, who commanded the Bengal contingent, exaggerated the severity with which the foreclosure of the Rohilla territory was carried out by the Vazir; but, as soon as Hastings heard the report, he evinced due indignation, and forbade all further harshness. The alleged share of the Governor-General in the measures by which the Oudh Begums were made to disgorge part of the State property of which they had possessed themselves is likewise reduced to a minimum. It is shown that the restitution was rightly enforced; and that whatever blame might attach to any agent of the Company for the means employed could only fairly fall on the Resident, Mr. Bristow, an official who had been forced on Hastings, and to whom Hastings never gave his confidence.

As it was observed above that there was a limit to the completeness of the vindication afforded by the papers before us, it may be proper to add that there are some points in the administration of Warren Hastings which are neither illustrated in the Selections nor explained in the Introduction. Such are the vigorous but unconstitutional suspension of the Governor of Madras in 1780, and the proceedings relative to the alleged vacancy of the office of Governor-General, with its consequent assumption by General Clavering in 1777. There is also little bearing on the relations between Hastings and the Supreme Court, or on his private life and character. But enough has been published to justify the opinion expressed in the Introduction that "his fair fame will not suffer from an examination still more rigid and dispassionate."

Of the manner in which Prof. Forrest has performed his editorial functions little more need be said. The work has evidently been a labour of love, and one notes with pleasure the evident satisfaction which the editor has derived from the result. One or two minor errors may be pardonably noticed. The officer sent into Central India in 1780 was not Major "Carnac," as stated on p. 55; his name was Camac, as may be seen by

referring to papers beginning II. 705. The name of the Mahratta chief against whom this officer was then employed was not "Mahadjie," but Mádhu Ji. But these are probably mere *coquilles*, due to inadvertence in proof-reading, from which few authors, it is to be feared, are entirely safe. The Selections, it must be repeated, are a most precious contribution to a highly important chapter in the history of the empire.

H. G. KEENE.

History of Sligo, County and Town, 1603-1688. By W. G. Wood-Martin. (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co.)

THIS continuation of Col. Wood-Martin's history of Sligo, from the earliest ages to the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is, like its predecessor, a volume of considerable interest and importance; but more, I must confess, from the documents contained in the Appendix than from the text itself, which is in many places written in a very slovenly and unequal fashion. The documents to which I particularly allude as more than counterbalancing the defects of the book, and to which students of Irish history will turn with the greatest interest, are the extracts from Hart. MS., 2,048, relating to the rentals of the estates of the landed proprietors in county Sligo in and about the year 1634, and the Depositions relating to the massacres of 1641 from MS. F. 3.2, Trinity College, Dublin. It is chiefly to these documents that I wish to direct attention in the following remarks.

Unlike the three other provinces, Connaught had enjoyed a comparative immunity, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., from those plantation schemes which were to regenerate Ireland and to transform the island into a peaceful and prosperous country, but which in effect only served to make confusion worse confounded, and to raise up a mass of discontent that contributed in no small measure to the outbreak of the great Irish Rebellion. The effect of this immunity was apparent in the comparative tranquillity of the province at a time when Ulster and Munster were disturbed by foreign invasions and domestic insurrections. The settlement arrived at in 1585, notwithstanding some rumours of a plantation in James's reign, continued to hold good till the advent of Wentworth in 1633. It was Wentworth—whose prime object it was to increase the crown revenues of Ireland, and who, to attain his end, stickled at nothing which could by any possible means develop the resources of the country—that sowed the first seeds of discord in the western province. The arrangement of 1585, although confirmed by James, was by him set aside as being illegal and invalid, and a great scheme of plantation, which was to increase the revenues of the Crown by at least £5,000 annually, set on foot. To this end a survey of the entire province was instituted. Unfortunately the maps and documents relating to this survey were almost entirely destroyed in the fire of 1711; and although there is reason to suspect that contemporary transcripts of portions relating to the properties of individual

owners may still be in existence, nothing has as yet come to light. Col. Wood-Martin's discovery of a MS. in the British Museum bearing directly on this survey is therefore a matter for sincere congratulation. The survey in question embraces the greater part of the counties of Sligo, Mayo, and Roscommon. It appears to have been compiled at different times, and without any regard for uniformity, between 1632 and 1634. Much of it has also, it is to be regretted, suffered from damp and other causes. Perhaps the most valuable part of it is that which refers to the county of Sligo, an abridgement of which Col. Wood-Martin prints in his Appendix. But the MS. is worth printing in its entirety, and it is to be hoped that someone may be found able and willing to undertake the editing of it. Meanwhile, Col. Wood-Martin's transcript, into which I notice that a few not unimportant errors, due either to the copyist or printer, have slipped, furnishes us with some valuable details as to the names and estates of the landed gentry of Sligo on the eve of the Great Rebellion.

Passing now to the documents relating to the outrages and murders committed in the county and town of Sligo during the outbreak of the Rebellion, we are indebted to Col. Wood-Martin for printing the Depositions in their entirety, and thus enabling us to test the credibility not only of his own narrative but also of the Depositions themselves. For his own part, Col. Wood-Martin has no hesitation in accepting the Depositions as substantially, if not indeed as literally, true. But he passes the limits of credulity when he ventures, for the sake of darkening the shades in a picture already too sombre, to add details for which the Depositions furnish him no authority. With the Depositions before him, it is greatly to be regretted that he has not studied them in a more critical and impartial spirit. Take, for example, his account of the massacre in Sligo gaol on the night of the 13th of January, 1642. That a number of Protestants, or, more correctly, persons of British descent, inhabitants of Sligo, were then cruelly murdered is a fact unfortunately beyond dispute. But some doubt, from which the witnesses themselves were not free, exists as to the number of those who then perished. "Thirty-eight or thereabouts"; "thirty-six or thirty-seven"; "above thirty," are the estimates variously formed by those witnesses who directly testified to the event. Miss Hickson—who cannot be regarded as a witness prejudiced in favour of the Irish rebels and who, though she only prints one Deposition, that of William Walsh, may nevertheless he presumed to have read all the others—considers the number to have been considerably exaggerated, and conjectures that "only about a dozen perished there." Yet Col. Wood-Martin calmly asserts that on the morning after the massacre the corpses of "about forty" were carried out to be buried. This is, perhaps, a small matter; but it assumes another complexion when we find him altogether ignoring those circumstances which, while they can never excuse, may at least serve in a measure to explain the reason of this horrible crime.

The affair is somewhat shrouded in mystery, but it would appear from the Depositions that after the capture of Sligo some of the inhabitants, "being loth to leave their little goods," elected to remain in the town rather than migrate with the rest to Boyle. Anxious to ingratiate themselves with the dominant party, some of them renounced their religion and enrolled themselves in O'Connor Sligo's company of foot. For four or five weeks their lives and their goods were secure. But a rumour having been spread (apparently by design) that an English force was advancing to their relief, the leaders of the Irish held a meeting in the abbey, when it was decided, for greater security, to place the more active among them under lock and key in the town gaol, which then served the purposes of a guard-house. This decision appears, however, to have been distasteful to the two brothers of O'Connor Sligo, Charles and Hugh O'Connor, who urged the necessity of putting them to death. Being for the nonce foiled in their intention, they held a meeting of their supporters in Lady Jones's house, when they resolved to take the matter into their own hands. That the murders that followed were the work of a small and, but for their violence, an insignificant section of the rebels appears clearly from the Depositions, and from the fact that they were reprobated by the Irish generally and more than one attempt was made by them to bring the perpetrators of them to justice.

Such I say *appears* to be the truth about the massacre in the gaol, and Col. Wood-Martin would have displayed more impartiality had he sought to moderate rather than to exaggerate the language of the Depositions. For my own part, the more I study these Depositions the more I am impressed with their unreliableness as historical documents. To go no further afield than the present incident—the massacre in Sligo gaol—it is impossible to regard either the witnesses or their statements without a strong feeling of suspicion. Of the thirteen witnesses whose examinations are here printed, only three or four had any explicit information to give. First of all comes Edward Braxton, brother of William Braxton, one of the deceased, who swore that he heard the story of the massacre from a Mr. O'Callan who had heard it from Col. Owen O'Rorke "who was in the said town of Sligo that night when the said murder was committed." Some years afterwards, Col. O'Rorke being put on his oath, declared himself entirely ignorant of the fact. Another witness was William Walsh, Braxton's nephew, whose father also perished that night. He swore to overhearing the murderers, including the above mentioned Col. O'Rorke and his brother Brian Ballagh O'Rorke, planning the murder in Lady Jones's house. Col. O'Rorke, as we have seen, utterly denied the charge; and his brother Brian, on being examined, swore that he was not in the town that night, and was altogether ignorant that any such murder had been planned or was intended. Jane Stewart, wife of one of the murdered men, was one of the principal witnesses. She was herself ill in bed at the time, but was credibly informed by her son, who was found

next morning more dead than alive, that the principal murderers were "two butchers," James and Robert Bates, of Sligo. This same James Bates subsequently swore that he had no hand in the murders, but was at the time "in the upper room of the prison with one Henry Knott, who escaped after the murder was committed." Hugh Gaskein, a butcher in Bundoran, whose testimony is the more circumstantial by reason of his greater ignorance, swore that the murder was committed by Hugh and Charles O'Connor and their soldiers; and that Henry Knott's escape was due to the fact that his father owed a certain sum of money to one William O'Crean, who feared to forfeit the debt, and, therefore, preserved young Knott's life.

Of such a nature, then, are the inconsistencies that appear on the face of these Depositions. That it may be possible to compile a consistent narrative by basing it on any one of them and amplifying it with details from the others, as Col. Wood-Martin appears to have done, I do not deny; but whether we shall thereby have got at the truth of the matter may well be doubted. During the Rebellion, Sligo did not play a very important part; but Col. Wood-Martin's account of Hamilton's attack on it will be read with interest. It changed hands several times, and was one of the last places to capitulate to the army of the Parliament.

For the rest, there is nothing of special importance in Col. Wood-Martin's book to call for remark, the greater part of it having already appeared in his *Sligo and the Enniskilleners*.

ROBERT DUNLOP.

NEW NOVELS.

A Village Hampden. By Algernon Gissing. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Paul Nugent—Materialist. By Helen F. Hetherington (Gullifer), and the Rev. H. Darwin Burton. In 2 vols. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)

The Baffled Conspirators. By W. E. Norris. (Spencer Blackett.)

They Have Their Reward. By Blanche Atkinson. (George Allen.)

Miriam's Schooling, and other Papers. By Mark Rutherford. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

Three Notable Stories. By the Marquis of Lorne, Mrs. Alexander, and Thomas Hardy. (Spencer Blackett.)

The Haunted Organist of Hurly Burly, and other Stories. By Rosa Mulholland. (Hutchinson.)

Expiation. By Octave Thanet. (Frederick Warne.)

Two and Two: a Tale of Four. By Elizabeth Glaister. (Bristol: Arrowsmith.)

As author may no doubt stretch a point for the sake of a good title, but Mr. Algernon Gissing takes a somewhat daring liberty when he calls his Michael Wayfer a "Village Hampden." The name, however, may help to sell the book, while its inappropriateness does not mar the story. A reader would be hard to please who did not

enjoy this pleasant account of Gloucestershire village life, although the story records a good deal of suffering. The Rev. Mr. Bewglass was for many years vicar of Shipcombe, on the Cotswolds. He was beloved of his flock, upon whom he spent his substance as well as his strength; and when he died his widow was left unprovided for. But that was not all. The glebe consisted of Sedgcomb Farm, of which Jonathan Wayfer was tenant; and the farm buildings had fallen into decay for want of timely repairs. With the advent of a new vicar there was a claim for dilapidations. This is the central fact of the story, out of which most of its stirring events arise. Jonathan Wayfer, on his death-bed, confessed to the old vicar's son that a regular allowance for repairs had been made to him out of the rent, but he had put the money in his pocket instead of spending it on the buildings. He told his own son to make good the amount, and if Michael Wayfer had done as he was bidden, all would have been well. But he repudiated the obligation, and from that false beginning went from bad to worse. Fortunately for everybody concerned, the village possessed a good angel in the person of its schoolmistress. We see her first in waiting on the dying old farmer, who left her a legacy of two hundred pounds. She refused to take the money, and when it was paid to her she gave it to one of Wayfer's churlish daughters. But the legacy found its way back to Ruth Selby, and it afterwards plays an important part in righting various wrongs. Ruth is a young woman who says and does the right things in the most natural way. She shows to advantage by the side of the new vicar's daughter, whose interest in the affairs of the village is put on and off with the same ease. Gabriel Bewglass very nearly lost his head over one young lady before he woke to the true worth of the other. He and Michael Wayfer are fairly matched; each was pig-headed in his own way, though it happened that Gabriel's was the better way. The other people, even to their sophistications, are genuine village types—as Mr. Kimble, for instance, the prosperous farmer, who is lavish of personal help and gifts in kind, but "draws the line at cash." It is a common habit, no doubt, to draw the line at cash; but among the agricultural class, whom Mr. Gissing evidently knows, it is a habit not inconsistent with much generosity. As a rural picture, with a few tragic touches in the quaint comedy, the story seems a very true one.

The authors of *Paul Nugent, Materialist*, have essayed the difficult task of answering *Robert Elsmere*. Mrs. Ward's book, able though it is, does not by any means contain the best case that could be stated for Robert Elsmere's new convictions; but the writers of this supposed answer meet it with a case which is ludicrously weak and feebly argued. Paul Nugent is represented as being, in point of intellectual attainments and moral character, a very fine fellow. He has not ordered his life according to the express pattern of orthodox Christianity—he has kept clear of churches and dogmas—but he has lived a pure and high-minded life nevertheless. Well-born and sufficiently

well-off, he is tolerated in spite of the freedom of his opinions; but society avenges itself upon him by making the toleration felt. Not that Nugent minds it. He holds his own when a theological argument is thrust upon him, but he does not seek that kind of discussion. The atmosphere, however, is prepared for it. The book has been written to show how a strong mind can be brought down from its high vantage ground of intellectual conviction; and made to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles of belief. Much literary skill is shown in the writing, and perhaps that is the only thing which the literary critic should concern himself about; but when polemics are the chief matter of a book, the critic cannot ignore them. The polemics, unfortunately, spoil the tale. The process of Paul Nugent's recovery from scepticism has to begin somewhere; and the beginning is made when he hears a poor woman, in the midst of much suffering, express the hope that all will be made right hereafter. The hope was a perfectly natural one, and there was nothing in it that should not have excited Nugent's sympathy without unhooking his mind. But this touch of sentiment did not go far. It was not till Nugent was himself ill, and when his weakness of body probably affected his judgment, that the arguments of Lovell, the earnest curate, told upon him. Under no other conditions can one imagine him assenting to the view that, as "the existence of the Church itself surpasses all other miracles," the whole question of miracles ceases to be a perplexing one. But Nugent was rewarded for his capitulation by Maude Dashwood's acceptance of him; and it is, perhaps, enough that he was "happy ever after."

Mr. Norris always makes the best use of his materials, and in *The Baffled Conspirators* he tells a good story with characteristic brightness and effect. The conspirators are four highly marriageable men, who mutually agree that if any one of them should fall in love he should avoid the object of his affections for six months. If at the end of that time he was still in love, the vote of his friends was to be taken upon his choice, and if that were favourable he might propose. Such a plot, in the hands of Mr. Norris, obviously admits of very happy treatment. It is only necessary that there should be a fascinating woman at hand; and here she is, with all manner of charms and winsome ways, in the person of Lady Belvoir. The arch-conspirator, the organiser of the anti-proposal plot, is the first to succumb, and a like calamity overtakes two of the others. If Mr. Norris had so chosen, Lady Belvoir and her victims would have carried him well through three volumes.

Miss Blanche Atkinson does not permit the deserving people in her story to "have their reward" until the chance of their getting it seems to be altogether lost. But readers who like an involved tale, of which the tangled threads are not collected till the last chapter, can desire nothing better than *They Have Their Reward*. It is a little difficult to justify the theory of the title. Joanna, no doubt, had her reward, notwithstanding that she let her half-million

legacy pass to her little step-sister. Mrs. North, too, had her reward in the natural outcome of goodness. But the rascal Myers fares too well, unless it may be taken that he got what he deserved when he married Lilian Pryde. The story is very brightly written, and there is a good deal of sound thinking in it. Perhaps it is a fault, though a venial one, that every woman is beautiful and every man either an Apollo or a villain.

Miriam's Schooling is refreshingly natural. At the first dip into the story one meets with a delightfully minute description of an old-fashioned watchmaker's shop. The watchmaker was Miriam's father. Her mother had died, and she brought herself up not exactly in the way the neighbours thought would have been best. When she heard that her father was going to marry again, she and her brother escaped to London, both hoping to realise that golden something which is thought to be only attainable in some other place than that in which one's lot is cast. Their London life was a very sad experience, and Miriam's schooling at this time included all the hard lessons of poverty. But her strong character sustained her; and in due time she found herself back in her native village, at the bottom of her school, and learning to question her own judgments and to give more heed to those of others. It is a simple story, told with a freshness of style that gives it an unmistakable charm.

Why *Three Notable Stories* should be so called it would be difficult to say. The first of the three is only notable, if at all, as being a Canadian story by the Marquis of Lorne, a late Governor-General of the Dominion. But neither its distinguished authorship, nor its pretty Indian heroine, saves it from being rather dull. Mr. Hardy's story is the last of the three, and is as melancholy as its title. This is not a defect, however, for a story ought to answer to its name. Mrs. Alexander writes the middle story; and this is a decidedly pretty one, with an amusing complication, in which an offer of marriage is supposed to come from one man when it really comes from another, and the refusal, meant for the wrong man, reaches the right.

The cluster of stories in Miss Mulholland's book are pleasant reading. But it is fitting that they should belong to the "Idle Hour Series," for the thrilling and sometimes weird interest they excite is so keen that the reader will have to shake himself, when he puts the book down, before returning to less unreal life.

Expiation contains enough bloodthirstiness to satiate Mr. Hall Caine. But it is a capital story of life in the Southern States after the war. The movements of the time, and the odd mingling of strong characters—black and white—lend themselves to graphic description, while a thread of love-making runs through the tale and completes its charm.

The remarkable coincidences in *Two and Two*, and the personal histories of the two wives, have been skilfully made the most of. The reader who begins the story will find himself obliged to finish it before he puts it down.

GEORGE COTTERELL.

SOME THEOLOGICAL SERIAL PUBLICATIONS.

"MEN OF THE BIBLE."—*Isaac and Jacob: Their Lives and Times*. By George Rawlinson. (Nisbet.) It is distressing that a man of Canon Rawlinson's extensive learning should be willing to spend his time on such work as this. For 186 pages he bravely sticks to his task of assuming that the story of Isaac and Jacob as told in Genesis contains no difficulties or inconsistencies, without even telling us that any assumption has been made. It seems impossible that Canon Rawlinson should be unaware of the harm done to the cause he has most at heart by this proceeding. The clever youth or curious artisan who has peeped into the *Encyclopædia Britannica* at a public library cannot escape the conclusion that books like Canon Rawlinson's are merely dishonest. If the Canon fairly stated his assumption and referred, as he might, to his own Bampton Lectures in its support, less harm would be done; but he is persistently silent. In place of some serious discussion of the nature of the documents used, we get copious and sometimes interesting descriptions of scenery: "The general features of the scene would have been the same; grey rock would have predominated, &c.," and elaborate comments on the circumstances and state of mind of the persons of the narrative; "the first accouchement of a nonagenarian must have been recognised as hazardous, &c." Thus is the intelligent reader sacrificed to the supposed interests of the Sunday-school teacher. The author is doubtful whether the ages of the patriarchs before the flood are to be taken as accurate; he is doubtful whether the patriarchs themselves were men or nations—this doubt influences his attitude towards the story of Isaac. Was Sarah really a nonagenarian, and did Abimelech, King of Gerar, in chap. xx. fall in love with the nonagenarian of chap. xvii.? And Ishmael, was he a baby or a youth in chap. xxi. These are the questions we should like Canon Rawlinson to answer. In place of his elaborate reflections on what Abraham thought and what Isaac thought and what the scenery was like when Isaac was about to be sacrificed, we should like some light to be thrown on the two important questions of fact and morality, which the story suggests to the intelligent. Was the occurrence connected with the prevalent child-worship? Could God order Abraham to murder his child? On these points Canon Rawlinson has nothing to say. In place of them we get suggestions that the troubles of Rachel and Leah are a warning against marrying a deceased wife's sister, and a serious citation of Gal. iv. 29 to prove the violently improbable hypothesis that Ishmael was permitted to seriously annoy Isaac. The ostrich with heroic persistency keeps his head in the sand from the beginning to the end of the treatise.

"MEN OF THE BIBLE."—*The Minor Prophets*. By Archdeacon Farrar. (Nisbet.) Dr. Farrar has added another to the few satisfactory volumes of the "Men of the Bible" series. His book is thoroughly candid and up to date, and may be safely used by the general reader as a fair account of the results attained by critics and scholars in their investigation of the many perplexing problems connected with the Minor Prophets. He has compressed into a small space, and arranged clearly and conveniently, a large mass of information. Four chapters on the general characteristics of Hebrew prophets and prophecy are followed by two chapters apiece on Amos, Hosea, Joel, and Micah; after which the eight remaining prophets are dealt with each in a single chapter, with the exception of Zechariah, whose prophecies Dr. Farrar attributes to three writers, treated of in three successive chapters. There are thus twenty-two chapters in all. Dr.

Farrar is anxious at the outset of his work to replace the narrow and false notion of the prophet as the foreteller of future events by a juster and wider conception. He remarks that what is called the "argument from prophecy" in support of the inspiration of Scripture "requires a careful restatement if it is to stand the light of modern criticism." In the writings of the prophets we find usually that "anything resembling that sort of minute and detailed description of future events, of which the Book of Daniel would be a specimen, if Daniel were its author, is conspicuous by its absence." Dr. Farrar, therefore, treats the prophecies as much as possible as being political and historical, rather than prophetic documents in the ordinary sense. He gives careful and clear summaries of all of them. Amos and Hosea are naturally treated at greatest length. In writing on Amos the tendency to conceive of him as a homely self-taught shepherd is not sufficiently restrained. The wide political and geographical knowledge displayed in his prophecy makes it difficult to believe that Amos was not a travelled man; and his minute acquaintance with the evils of the time are irreconcilable with the idea that he spent his life in the neighbourhood of Tekoah. The chapters on Hosea strike us as the best in the book. The vigorous comments on Hosea xi. 8-11—a passage which critics have found illogical—are in Dr. Farrar's best style:

"All that we are witnessing is the to-and-fro contending currents of a human soul, dilated and inspired by the love of God, and rising out of the pessimism naturally created by the contemplation of guilt and retribution, into that holy optimism which recognises, in spite of all, that God doeth all things well."

Dr. Farrar is disinclined to accept the Book of Jonah literally, and treats of it out of chronological order at the end of his volume. He evidently shares what he calls the "growing conviction that it was written after the Exile." We are glad to see that he notices with respect the opinion that Matt. xii. 40 is a gloss.

"MEN OF THE BIBLE."—*St. Paul: His Life and Times*. By James Iverach. (Nisbet.) Prof. Iverach has written a careful monograph on St. Paul. He has studied exhaustively the literature of the subject, and formed clear and independent opinions on the many knotty points which meet him in the course of his investigation. Thorough and original work is always of value, and Prof. Iverach's book is valuable; but it has two serious faults. Its style is neither eloquent nor picturesque. Occasionally we come to a strong fluent passage, but too often the composition is clumsy and ill at ease. "I am specially indebted, though largely in the way of dissent, to Weizsäcker"; "the accusation was not so cunning as, though it was more honest, than those usually brought against Paul." The second of these sentences, when we correct the punctuation, is grammatically correct; but it is clumsy, and illustrates a sort of stiffness and awkwardness which makes Prof. Iverach hard to read. The second fault of the book is an occasional intemperance of statement. In treating of St. Paul's conversion, Prof. Iverach is anxious to insist upon "an objective Christophany." He consequently interprets the kicking against the pricks as baldly and unspiritually as possible, in opposition to Archdeacon Farrar, and proceeds—"we may say there is no evidence forthcoming that St. Paul felt any of the compunctions. . . which are so freely attributed to him." Again, Renan's idea that St. Paul was sickly "is hardly one that can be taken seriously"; and finally, "for the psychological imaginings of Pfeiderer and others, there is really no shred of evidence in the Epistles of Paul, nor in the Acts of the Apostles." The last sentence alludes to the

view that St. Paul's "visions and revelations" should be connected with the appearance on the way to Damascus. If Prof. Iverach disconnects them he discredits the visions to exalt the Christophany. Pfeiderer's theories are directly suggested by what he reads in St. Paul's own letters; to speak of them as supported by "no shred of evidence" is silly. It is equally absurd to ignore the evidence for St. Paul's weakly frame. Prof. Iverach should at least modify the positiveness of his language in these passages, which only injures the strength of his argument. The quotation from Coleridge on p. 71 requires correction, and surely the reading of Acts xi. 20 may be considered settled.

"THE ANCIENT AND MODERN LIBRARY OF THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE."—*The City of God*. By St. Augustine. In two vols. (Griffith Farran & Co.) The editor of this reprint tells us only that it was published in 1610, printed by George Eld, "Englished" from St. Augustine by J. H., and dedicated to William, Earl of Pembroke by Th. Th. This information is very scanty. Th. Th. is, of course, Thomas Thorpe, the publisher of Shakspeare's Sonnets, which George Eld printed for him in 1609. His dedication of *The City of God* to the Earl of Pembroke is a curious and interesting performance, which ought not to have been left out of the reprint. J. H. has been identified with John Healey, whose translation of the *Enchiridion* of Epictetus was published by Thorpe in 1610, with a characteristic dedication to John Florio. The 1610 translation of *The City of God* was followed in 1620 by a second edition, which describes itself as, "compared with the Latin Original, and in very many places corrected and amended." It has a new dedication by William Crashaw, the father of the poet. The reprint ignores this corrected edition, modernises the spelling, and omits (silently) "the learned comments of Lodovicus Vives," translated at length in the early editions. Dr. Marcus Dods, the editor of the only other translation of the *De Civitate Dei* into English, speaks of Healey's work as "exceptionally bad, . . . inaccurate, . . . and frequently unintelligible"; but we are nevertheless very grateful for the reprint. We are doubtful of the wisdom of printing from the 1610 edition, and resent the silent omission of the comments of Vives; but so important a specimen of early seventeenth-century prose ought to be made accessible, and will be valued by all lovers of literature.

"THE ANCIENT AND MODERN LIBRARY OF THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE."—*The Life and Times of St. Cyprian*. By the Rev. G. A. Poole. (Griffith Farran & Co.) Canon Benham has done well in reprinting this volume. Like the works of Bishop Kaye, already included in this series, it is specially adapted to give the general reader, who is unable to read the Fathers in the original Greek and Latin, a real and valuable insight into their times and their thoughts. Poole's *St. Cyprian* was published in 1840, and we believe there has been no second edition; but his work, founded upon a close study of St. Cyprian's writings, and using them wherever possible, can scarcely be superseded. A reference to Archbishop Benson's article in the *Dictionary of Christian Biography* will enable the student to correct Poole's deficiencies, but will at the same time convince him of the permanent value of his work.

"CAMBRIDGE BIBLE FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES."—*Malachi*. With Notes and Introduction. By Archdeacon Perowne. (Cambridge: University Press.) Archdeacon Perowne has already edited *Jonah* and *Zechariah* for this series. *Malachi* presents comparatively few difficulties, and the editor's treatment leaves nothing to be desired. His introduction is clear and scholarly, and his commentary sufficient.

We may instance the notes on ii. 15, and iv. 2, as examples of careful arrangement, clear exposition, and graceful expression.

SCANDINAVIAN BOOKS.

Der Ariadnefaden für des Labyrinth der Edda oder Die Edda eine Tochter des Teutoburger Waldes. G. Aug. B. Schierenberg. (Frankfurt.) In this little pamphlet, which contains his interpretation of "Grimnismal," "Völuspá," and "Grottales," with considerations upon the Heroic Eddic Lays, Herr Schierenberg further develops his theories. That he is very possibly right in his identification of the place of Varus's defeat, and that he is entitled to the credit of having seen that Sigfred was a real person and of identifying him with Arminius one cheerfully allows; but one cannot follow him into the farther positions which he assumes—e.g., "dass in Brunhilde das Vaterland, in Kriemhilde . . . die Königsgewalt personificirt ist," and that "Völuspá," "Grimnismal," and "Wafthrudnismal," "im Anfang der 12 jhts in Island, im islandischen dialect, von einem Geistlichen. Sächsischen Stammes gedichtet sind." One wishes that Herr Schierenberg, with his great local knowledge, would publish a clear handy map of the district he knows so well, marking levels and showing old earthworks, tracks, and remains. He would be doing a service to all who are interested in getting at the details of the battlefield where Varus fell. It is perhaps lawful to state in this connexion that there seems to be no corroboration whatever of Smith's theory that Arminius is a gentile name. It must, therefore, be taken as a parallel to Flaccus; and we may suppose the gens of both the young Cheruscan princes to have been Julia. Was the rare appellation "Arminius" given by reason of some accidental cause, or was it derived from some Roman tribune or legate who had charge of the barbarian wards? Some inscription may yet give an answer to the question.

Völuspá. Eine Untersuchung. Elard H. Meyer. (Berlin.) The writer's thesis, supported by a mass of learned matter (unindexed of course) is that "Völuspá" is the work of an erudite Icelandic of the first quarter of the twelfth century. The essay—which includes a reconstructed text and full commentary, some 300 pages in all—is worth reading, but it does not carry conviction. That a vast quantity of interesting citations may be gathered to illustrate "Völuspá" is obvious; but it is a problem of exceeding difficulty to assign a definite origin or a definite influence to many of the curious legends that are to be found in early mediæval works. It is, in the absence of tangible proof, always more likely that a ninth or tenth century heathen lay should affect a twelfth century belief than that twelfth century beliefs should result in the forgery of a magnificent and beautiful poem—a poem so fine and impressive that it has attracted to itself more attention than any other relic of Teutonic heathen poetry. Whether Dr. Meyer will fail or not in gaining the suffrages of scholars to his bold thesis is not important. It is a good thing to have such theories ably brought forward; the fresh examination into facts which they provoke usually ends in an accession of knowledge. Dr. Meyer is also a more reputable antagonist to deal with than the average Baconian, and has at all events taken a good deal of trouble and pains to present his opinions worthily. He seems wholly to lack historic imagination and literary judgment; but this is a mere "subjective" opinion, as he would probably maintain.

Studier over de nordiske Gudedyg Heltesagene oprindelse. Sophus Bugge. (Christiania.) In this stout volume Prof. Bugge brings to a close the first part of his new investigations

into the Old Northern mythology. Many of the seven fascicules of which it is composed have already received notice; and the theory upon which the whole investigation is conducted is sufficiently understood. Hence there is no need here to do more than explain that the latter part of the book is concerned with Woden on the gallows and with the Ash Ygg-drasill. The subjects are treated with all Prof. Bugge's wonted ingenuity and learning; and there are many noteworthy and suggestive passages, e.g., this reading for the headline of the Ruthwell cross:

"[ic ne]god mon mæ fah æþo,"

which is further compared with Gen. viii. 21, and interpreted *Jeg gud ødeløgger ikke herafter fiendelig Mennesket*. On the other hand, such an idea as that Saxo's Rostarus (which Bugge admits to be, as it is of course, a scribal error for Rostarus = Hrofr = Hropr) could be also a corruption from some such form as "Crist" seems almost ludicrously far-fetched and absurd. Throughout the book the whole theory of Graeco-Latin and Judæo-Christian influences is pressed much too hard. One feels, after a careful perusal of it, much as one did after reading some of those wonderful works which have proposed to resolve the Etruscan inscriptions into Low-German or Plautus's Punic into Old Celtic. "Well, this book has, at least, convinced me of one thing, to wit, that the theory it so ably upholds is not the right one." In fact, the advocate has done his work admirably, but the cause he pleads is hopelessly unsound.

Katalog over den Arna-Magnæanske Haandskriftsamling. II^e Hfte. (Copenhagen.) The Arna-Magnæan trustees have completed in this part (which contains the quartos of their great collection) the first volume of their useful enterprise. It contains accounts of some 370 MSS. touching law, civil and ecclesiastic, and over 500 MSS. of Sagas of various scope. It will be useful to every student of Old Northern history or philology, and will take its place by Möbius's Catalogus, Lidderdale's British Museum list, and Prof. W. Fiske's bibliographies of Icelandic-printed books. Even a casual glance at its contents will show the immense debt the learned world owes to Arne Magnussen, but for whose intelligent exertions nearly every vellum, and all the best paper copies, in this magnificent library would ere this have perished ignobly without leaving a trace behind. It would be a good thing if the Trustees would complete their catalogue by an album of facsimiles of the more important vellums dated and undated, and of some half a dozen of the paper copies of the older copyists. Scholars could then judge for themselves whether the date ascribed (often as it would seem on very slight grounds) to important MSS. could be maintained, and it would be possible to make a systematic study of old Icelandic palæography. Dr. Kälund, who is responsible for the present volume, might well carry out such a scheme for the trustees.

PROF. WILLARD FISKE, of Florence, has lately issued, as number five of his admirable "Bibliographical Notices," a third and final supplement to Lidderdale's *Catalogue of the Books printed in Iceland from 1578 to 1880 in the Library of the British Museum* (1885). The present supplement—which, like the others, stops with the year 1844—enumerates 145 publications, to every one of which a bibliographical note is appended. It is especially rich in Rimur, or modern rhymed romances, the issue of which is actively continued to the present day; and in *Alþingisbækur*, or collections of laws and ordinances promulgated by the authorities of the island. Readers of Mr. Hall Caine's recent novel, *The Bondman*, may be interested to know that it also contains three

very rare contemporary broadsides relating to the Jørgensen revolution of 1809. These are two proclamations, in which Jørgen Jørgensen declares the independence of Iceland and his own assumption of power; and the agreement between Captain Nott, of H.M. brig *Rover*, and Governor-General Trampe, which annulled all Jørgensen's acts and restored the authority of the Danish crown. In a prefatory note, Prof. Fiske gives a general description of his collection of Icelandic publications (including those relating to Iceland), which now consists of nearly 4000 titles. To give some idea of its richness, we may state that it lacks very few of the editions and translations of the Sagas, and still fewer of the strictly linguistic works; that it has all the impressions of the Icelandic Bible, or of its parts, excepting the rare New Testaments of 1540 and 1609; and that its series of Icelandic periodicals—whether printed in the island itself, in Denmark, or in Canada—is absolutely complete. We shall look forward with interest to number six of these "Bibliographical Notices," which is to be entitled *Studies in Icelandic Booklore*.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE hear from Copenhagen that Prof. Söderberg, of Lund, has discovered in a museum at Florence the lost fragments of the Franks Casket, of which the remainder is among the most valued possessions of the British Museum. The casket is made of the bone of whales, carved with figures, and with Runic inscriptions of the eighth century, which Prof. Stephens attributes to the North of England. The newly found portions include a representation of a scene from the Sigurd myth, explained by Runic inscriptions.

A NEW edition of Mr. Coventry Patmore's masterpiece, *The Unknown Eros*, is about to be published by Messrs. George Bell & Son. The book will be uniform with the two-volume edition of Mr. Patmore's poetical works recently issued by the same publishers.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & Co. have in the press *Voces Populi*, by Mr. F. Anstey, reprinted from *Punch*, with illustrations by Mr. J. Bernard Partridge.

THE full title of Archdeacon Watkins's Bampton Lectures for this year, to be published by Mr. John Murray in October, will be *Modern Criticism considered in its relation to the Fourth Gospel*.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish immediately a second and revised edition—the first appeared so long ago as 1878—of Mr. George Howell's *Conflicts of Capital and Labour*, which gives a history of the trade unions of Great Britain, in their political, social, economical, and industrial aspects.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD announce a new novel by Mrs. Oliphant, in one volume, entitled *Sons and Daughters*.

THE Palestine Exploration Fund has now ready for issue the new map of Palestine, upon which Mr. George Armstrong, the assistant secretary, has long been engaged. It is on the scale of three-eighths of an inch to the mile; and it takes in both sides of the Jordan, extending to Babelbek and Damascus in the north, and to Kadesh Barnea in the south. All modern names are in black; over these are printed Old Testament and Apocrypha names in red, and New Testament, Josephus, and Talmudic names in blue, thus showing at a glance all the identifications of sites that have been ascertained. A companion map, showing the elevations by raised contour lines, is also approaching completion.

THE next volume of the "Badminton Library" will be *Riding*, by Mr. W. R. Weir,

the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, the Duke of Beaufort and Mr. A. E. T. Watson (the two editors of the series), with a special chapter on Polo, by Capt. Moray Brown.

A LADY, who wishes to remain anonymous, has offered the sum of £30 annually for three years to the committee of the Incorporated Society of Authors, to be expended at their discretion in the general interests of literature.

THE September number of the *Newbery House Magazine* will contain a review of "Paul Nugent—Materialist," which, we are informed, will express Mr. Gladstone's opinion of that orthodox reply to "Robert Elsmere."

MR. STANLEY's book, *In Darkest Africa*, is published in America at seven and a-half dollars (say, 30s.). But it differs from the English edition—for the worse—in having only one index instead of two, and in a less happy reproduction of the portraits; and—for the better—in having the maps in a pocket instead of being bound up in the body of the work.

THE Rev. Augustus George Legge, vicar of North Elmham, Norfolk, proposes to print a transcript of the oldest churchwardens' accounts of his parish, from 1539 to 1577, including the most important period in English ecclesiastical history, when the vestments, liturgical books, &c., were disposed of in 1550. The various entries will be illustrated with notes; and an introduction will give a brief history of the church, a list of the vicars, an account of the lands held by the churchwardens, &c. The book will be handsomely printed, and issued in a limited edition. The names of subscribers are received by Mr. Agas H. Goose, Rampant Horse-street, Norwich.

The next volume in the "Camelot" series will be Landor's *Pericles and Aspasia*, edited by Mr. Havelock Ellis.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD & SON are about to issue the fifty-first edition of Dr. De Fivas's *Grammar of French Grammars*. Though the price is reduced, no alteration will be made in the contents or outward appearance of the book, which comprises the author's latest corrections and additions.

MR. L. POEHLMANN, of 27, Lonsdale-square, will shortly publish a pamphlet on "The Natural Way of Learning a Foreign Language," written by himself.

A NEW weekly paper is announced, entitled *Romance*, of which the first number will appear on Monday, August 18. As its name indicates, it will make fiction its chief feature. There are to be four or five complete novelettes every week, besides a serial, called, "The Queen's Secret: A Tale of the Present Reign." Some space will also be given to fashion and general chit chat. The editor is Mr. Harry Blyth.

WE are asked to state that the library of Trinity College, Dublin, will be closed from August 18 to 30 inclusive.

THE results of the LL.A. Examination for the present year have just been issued by the University of St. Andrews. It appears that 607 candidates entered for examination at 31 centres, as compared with 536 in 1889 at 26 centres. Of these 244 entered for the first time. The centres for examination were Aberdeen, Bedford, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cheltenham, Cork, Dresden, Dublin, Dumfries, Dunrossness, Edinburgh, Inverness, Kirkwall, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Loughborough, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Paisley, Pietermaritzburg, St. Andrews, St. Malo, Scarborough, Shanklin, Stellenbosch, Stromness, Truro, and Wolfenbüttel. Taking a joint view of all the subjects in which candidates entered, passes were obtained in 596 instances and honours in 219; 99 candidates,

having passed in the full number of subjects, are entitled to receive the LL.A. diploma. From the commencement of the scheme in 1877, 2112 candidates in all have entered for this examination, and of these 914 have obtained the title.

IT is worthy of note that five natives were among the successful candidates in the recent examination for the Indian civil service: Satis Chanda Mukerjee (10); Aravinda Akroyd Ghose (11); Govind Dinanath Madgarkar (42); Mohammad Yussuf (43); and Mohimahan Ghose (45). A sixth, Joseph Aloysius Ezechiel (33), had also been educated at Poona.

THE eleventh annual meeting of the American Library Association will be held this year at the Fabyan House, in the White Mountains—which sounds like an attractive locality—from September 9 to 13. Among the papers to be read are "The Public Library and the Public School," by Dr. W. T. Harris, U.S., commissioner of education, and "The Essential and the Desirable in a Public Library from the User's point of view," by Prof. J. K. Hosmer, of Washington, and Mr. Paul L. Ford.

THE latest venture in cheap publishing is the "Japanese Library" of Messrs. Cassell—so-called, apparently, from the designs in water-colour on the covers, which vary for each volume. The first peculiarity that strikes the eye is that they are printed on paper so thin as to require to be doubled in order that the ink may not show through. The result is that the volumes are perfectly limp and may be rolled up and otherwise maltreated without suffering—an advantage for travellers. Another peculiarity is that they are published at a nett price, which allows no margin to the discount booksellers. Some dozen volumes have already appeared in this series, among which we may mention *Ivanhoe*, *Oliver Twist*, *Handy Andy*, and *The Ingoldsby Legends*.

WE have received from Mr. Quaritch, in a very handsome volume, the priced catalogue of the romances of chivalry which he has for sale. To those who are acquainted with Mr. Quaritch's other catalogues, it will hardly be necessary to add that it contains a great deal more than the priced catalogues of other booksellers. Not only is the heading wisely extended so as to include almost the entire field of secular literature during the middle ages, but also, partly in the introduction (pp. 2 to 11) and partly in the notes appended to the more important lots, we are presented with a critical bibliography of the subject. The MS. upon which Mr. Quaritch himself sets the most store is the illuminated Chronicle of the Dukes of Normandy, which fetched 53,000 francs at the Didot Sale in 1878. Next—*Sed longo intervallo*—come the Roman de la Rose formerly in the Perkins collection; the Hungerfield Psalter of the twelfth century, which was sold by auction in London only a month or two ago; and a Grand Costumier of Normandy. Among the printed books we must be content to mention only Wynkyn de Worde's edition of Raoul le Fevre, concerning which Mr. Quaritch tells a romantic story. Under another title he records that the famous Talbot prayer-book, which has been since 1879 perhaps the most cherished treasure in his possession, was disposed of to a French collector in February of the present year. Appended to the catalogue proper are nineteen facsimiles of illuminations, &c., representative of the series of 100 plates which Mr. Quaritch is now publishing, under the title of "Facsimiles of Choice Examples selected from Illuminated MSS., Unpublished Drawings, and Illustrated Books of Early Date." They have been executed by Mr. Griggs, with extraordinary fidelity and brilliance. Altogether, this volume is equally attractive for its substance and for its form—always excepting the annoy-

ing blunder in the Index, which is duly apologised for.

The tenth volume in the new edition of De Quincey's Collected Writings (Edinburgh: A. & C. Black) is the first of two specially subtitled by the editor "Literary Theory and Criticism." In addition to the well-known Letters to a Young Man whose Education has been Neglected, and the papers on Rhetoric, Style, Language, and Conversation, we have here for the first time reprinted "A Brief Appraisal of the Greek Literature in its Foremost Pretensions," summing up the various hard sayings about the poets, historians, orators, and philosophers of ancient Greece which the author has scattered throughout his other writings. Whatever effect a perusal of it may leave on the mind, we have no hesitation in saying that Prof. Masson was entirely justified in not omitting it from his "édition définitif."

TRANSLATION.

AFTER THE DANISH OF INGEMANN.

God's mighty throng of witnesses,
They stand before His throne;
And he who faces death for Him
Shall glorified go home.
Unto the martyr's shining crown
I may not lift my eyes,
Yet I bear a cross on the road of life,
And God knows where it lies.
O God, if in life and in death,
Thy Kingdom still I own,
The love that I bear to Thee
Shall in sorrow and trials be shown.
You watch each little sorrow,
The strife that no one saw,
You see if I patiently suffer,
And struggle on once more.
Lord! if the strife is hard,
And my grief is heavy to bear,
Be Thou near me in the battle,
For I am friendless there.
If no human soul should my sorrow know,
If their hate should be as a burning fire,
Yet to see Thy Heaven opened
And Thy glory is my desire.

K. F. AND F. P.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Expositor* for August contains an interesting "postscript," by Canon Hicks, called forth by Prof. Ramsay's somewhat "perfidious" criticisms and remarks on his paper on "Demetrius the Silversmith," in the *Expositor* for June. Canon Hicks shows an excellent disposition to avoid dogmatizing where future discoveries may yet clear up uncertainties. "I should like," he says, "to see and handle some specimens of metal shrines of Artemis discovered at Ephesus; so far as I am aware, none are as yet to be produced." Several serial discussions are continued in this number, which also contains a survey of recent English books on the New Testament, by Prof. Marcus Dods, distinguished by kindness and judgment, but condescending, perhaps rather too much, to the "weak brethren."

THE *Jewish Quarterly Review* for July well represents some of the leading schools of Judaism, and is hospitable to more than one Christian scholar. Dr. Friedländer's sketch of the late Chief Rabbi, and Prof. Kaufmann's of the late Franz Delitzsch, give finely contrasting portraits. Prof. Sayce throws light on the dangers of Hellenising tendencies in Egyptian Judaism from some ostraka of the Ptolemaic period found at Karnak. Dr. Hirsch gives a study of the Sibylline oracles: he deeply regrets that Jews should have been guilty of "deception" equally with Christians. All students of the Bible will thank Mr. Montefiore for his survey of recent theories on the date and significance

of the Book of Proverbs. Mr. Herford gives a helpful examination of the apparent inconsistencies of the Talmudic doctrine of God. Prof. Bacher relates the history of the Sabbatarians of Eastern Europe, who "offer the only instance of a religious community spontaneously and from profound religious motives going over to the Jewish persuasion." Mr. Jacobs's discourse on Jewish Ideals, delivered before the Ethical Society, contains much with which patriots of all creeds will earnestly sympathise. Prof. Driver has found a promising disciple in Mr. Abrahams, who speaks at length on the Oxford professor's philological commentary on the text of Samuel. Mr. Simmons comments on the Septuagint rendering of Hos. xiv. 8. Mr. Schechter, Dr. Neubauer, and Prof. Gottheil of New York, have also contributed to this number.

THE *Theologisch Tijdschrift* for July contains the first part of a re-examination of the historical origin and meaning of the Book of Hosea, by Prof. Oort; a study of the difficulties connected with the account of the Tree of Life in Gen. iii., by Dr. Malthes; and an article on the origin of the Reformation, suggested by recent historical works, by Dr. F. Pijper. Among the notices of books may be mentioned that of Wundt's *System der Philosophie*, by Dr. A. Bruining.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BEITRÄGE ZUR KENNNTNIS D. RUSSISCHEN REICHES. 3. Folge. 7. Bd. Reisen u. Aufenthalt in Kamtschatka in den J. 1851—5. Von K. v. Dittmar. 1. Thl. Leipzig: Voss. 19 M.
BUGNOTTET, G., et A. N. de SAUVIGNY. Etudes administratives et judiciaires sur Londres et l'Angleterre. T. 2. Paris: Durand. 12 fr.
CLARETIE, Jules. Puyjoli. Paris: Dentu. 3 fr. 50 c.
FICKER, J. Die altchristlichen Bildwerke im christlichen Museum d. Laterans, untersucht u. beschrieben. Leipzig: Seemann. 6 M.
HIRTH, F. Chinesische Studien. 1. Bd. München: Hirth. 15 M.
KULKE, E. Richard Wagner u. Friedrich Nietzsche. Leipzig: Reissner. 1 M. 50 Pf.
LOECK, G. Die Homiliensammlung d. Paulus Diakonus, die unmittelbare Vorlage d. Öthridischen Evangelienbuchs. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 50 Pf.
MENDES, Catulle. Lila et Colette. Paris: Victor-Havard. 3 fr. 50 c.
OHLE, R. Shakespeares Cymbeline u. seine romanischen Vorläufer. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 2 M.
SOCIN, A. Kurdische Sammlungen. 2. Abt. Erzählungen u. Lieder im Dialekte v. Bohtan. Leipzig: Voss. 8 M. 60 Pf.
STEINHÄUSER, P. Wernhers Marienleben in seinem Verhältniss zum "Liber de infantia sanctae Mariae et Christi salvatoris." Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 20 Pf.
WESTENHOLZ, F. v. Ueb. Byrons historische Dramen. Stuttgart: Frommann. 1 M. 20 Pf.

HISTORY, LAW, ETC.

- ANTONIADES, B. Die Staatslehre d. Thomas ab Aquino. Leipzig: Robolsky. 2 M. 50 Pf.
CARTULAIRE de l'abbaye de Notre-Dame de la Trappe. Paris: Champion. 10 fr.
CONRAT, M. Geschichte der Quellen u. Literatur d. römischen Rechts im früheren Mittelalter. 1. Bd. 3. Abt. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 10 M. 50 Pf.
GALARD-MAGNAN, le Marquis de. Compte rendu des séances de l'administration provinciale d'Auch (1787). Paris: Champion. 10 fr.
GOETTESCHRIFTEN, neue. Nr. 1. Leipzig: Rauert. 1 M. 50 Pf.
PHILIPPI, F. Die ältesten Osnabrückischen Gildeurkunden (bis 1500). Osnabrück: Rackhorst. 2 M. 50 Pf.
SCRIPTORES rerum germanicarum in usum scholarum ex monumentis Germaniae historicae recusi. Reginonis abbas Prumiensis chronicon. Recognovit F. Kurze. Hannover: Hahn. 2 M. 40 Pf.
WÜSTENFELD, H. Der Imâm el-Schâfi'i, seine Schüler u. Anhänger bis zum J. 300 d. H. Göttingen: Dieterich. 5 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

- LENDENFELD, R. v. Die Gattung Stelletta. Berlin: Reimer. 8 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- HYNNUS homericus in Mercurium ab A. Ludwig editus, adiectis animadversionibus criticis in Phlegontis oracula Sibyllina. Königsberg: Koch. 2 M.
KLOTZ, M. Der talmudische Tractat Ebel rabbathi od. S'machoth, nach Handschriften u. Parallelstellen bearb., übers. u. s. w. Königsberg: Koch. 1 M. 20 Pf.
MOSCHOPELI in Batrachomyomachiam commentarii pars 1. ed. A. Ludwig. Königsberg: Koch. 60 Pf.
SCHMIDT, A. M. A. Ueb. das Homerische in Sophokles' Aias. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 50 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WYNKYN DE WORDE'S "MORTE DARTHUR."

Philadelphia, U.S.A.: July 15, 1890.

Mr. Oskar Sommer, in his edition of *Le Morte Darthur* (vol. ii., p. 4), mentions two editions of the *Morte Darthur* printed by Wynkyn de Worde, one in 1498, and one in 1529. He says: "Only two copies of his impressions are known to exist, fortunately one of each edition. That of 1498 is in Earl Spencer's library, No. 907, and that of 1529 in the Grenville Collection of the British Museum."

This first copy, he continues, lacks ten leaves, and thirteen others are partly injured.

I would add that I saw two leaves of the edition of 1498 while studying Arthurian literature in the Bodleian last summer. They are in Douce Fragments, 10. The leaves contain a part of book ix., the end of chap. xxii., the whole of chap. xxiii. and chap. xxiv., and the beginning of chap. xxv. The headings of the three latter are as follows:

"How a damoyzell sought helpe to help syr Lañcelot ayenst xxx knyghtes, and how sir Trystram fought with them."

"How syr Trystram and syr Dinadan came to a lodgyng where they muste Juste with two knyghtes."

"How syr Trystram justed with syr Kay and syr Sagramor le desyrus and how syr Gawayne torned syr Trystram fro Morgan le fay."

My notes being brief, I cannot even surmise at this distance whether these are two of the missing leaves, or a part of another copy; but, in any case, they are of interest in connexion with Dr. Sommer's valuable work.

ANNA ROBERTSON BROWN.

OLD FRENCH "ENCREMENT"—"LA GOULE D'Aoust."

Oxford: July 26, 1890.

Mr. Paget Toynbee's notes on matters connected with Old French literature and philology are always valuable and interesting.

1. His explanation of the difficult word *encrement* in the "*Livre des Rois*" as representing a Vulgar Latin *acrimente* is very tempting and plausible so far as the sense is concerned; but it is one that I am afraid cannot be accepted, as, on the phonological side, it has no sure analogy in its favour. Latin *acer* became in Old French *aigr*, so *acrem* became *aigre*, and *macrum* became *maigre*. It is, of course, quite out of the question to get *encre-out* of *aigre*. And in reply to this objection, it cannot be urged that *encre-* may be due directly to the learned form *acre-*, for *encrement* on Mr. Toynbee's hypothesis would necessarily be a word of popular origin, the suffix, of course, proving this.

2. In illustration of the intrusion of a nasal in Old French words, Mr. Toynbee cites *convoiter* as the phonetic equivalent of a Vulgar Latin *cupitäre*. This is surely an impossible equation. The Latin type required is certainly *cupid(i)täre*, the diphthong *oi* of the French word representing the tonic *i*, and the *t* remaining in consequence of its having been once immediately preceded by a consonant, just as we have *douter* = Latin *dub(i)täre* (see Schwan's Old French Grammar, § 160).

3. I do not think there need be any difficulty about "Saint Pierre *la noele*." The Latin name of the festival on August 1 was "*Natale S. Petri ad Vincula*" (see Dict. of Christian Antiquities, p. 1627). In ancient calendars the festivals of the Apostles were noted as "*Natale*" (i.e., Birthday), (see Ducange, s.v. "*Natalis*").

4. What is the etymology of *goule* in the term "*la Goule d'Aoust*"? It is generally explained as meaning the beginning of the month (see Godefroy, and Ducange, s.v. "*gula*"). Surely this is extremely improbable. For if this were

the meaning, how is it that the word *goule* only occurs in connexion with the month of August? how is it that we never hear of the *goule* of May or of November, in connexion with the festivals of SS. Philip and James and of All Saints? It is perhaps to the purpose to note that the phrase, "*la Goule d'August*," is peculiar to Anglo-French texts. Is it possible that *goule* is the same word as *Yule*, Middle English *goule*, *zowle*, *zole*, *zol*, Old English *geöl*, Icelandic *jöl*? Antiquaries often mysteriously refer to "the Yule of August" as an English term for Lammass Day (see quotation from Blount in Brand's *Pop. Antiq.*). Halliwell tells us that *Gule* is a name for Lammass Day (but, query, in what text or dialect?). Was August 1 ever called in English "the Yule of August" by any people except imaginative antiquaries?

A. L. MAYHEW.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have had the advantage of consulting the Hibbert Lectures of Prof. Rhys, where I have found much valuable information about the term "*Gula Augusti*." In Lecture V., in the section on the widely-spread cult of Lug (pp. 409-424), the learned professor has a great deal to say on the great Celtic festival celebrated at the beginning of August, called by the Irish "*Lugnassad*," and later by the Welsh "*Gwyl Awst*." Prof. Rhys says that the Welsh term in the form of "*Gula Augusti*" passed into the Latin of the Chroniclers (e.g., *Annales Cambrie*, Rolls ed., p. 109, *ann.* 1287), and even into a statute of Edward III. (a. 31, c. 14); he refers also to Thos. Hearne's note in his edition of *Robert of Gloster* (p. 679). If this account is correct, the Anglo-French *goule* is of Welsh origin, and "the Yule of August" is a figment of the pseudo-learned antiquary.

A. L. M.

"OTAMÁN," "ATAMÁN," "HETMAN," AND
"HAUPTMANN."

British Museum: July 28, 1890.

Mr. Krebs's letter in defence of the connexion between *Hetman* and *Hauptmann* (ACADEMY, July 26) leaves me unconvinced. He defends that connexion (1) because three eminent Slavonic philologists do not deny it; (2) because it is not to be found in Old Slavonic, but only occurs in modern Slavonic dialects; (3) because the close connexion and union between Austria and Poland, especially under Stephen Bathory, makes *Hetman* a probable German derivative; and (4) because *Hauptmann* has more than one meaning.

Let us take these points seriatim.

(1) It is quite true that Linde, Jungmann, and Miklosich do not deny the connexion; but neither do they affirm it. (2) Of course the word *Hetman* was unknown to the old Slavonic language. To expect to find it there would be about as reasonable as to look for the word "torpedo" in Anglo-Saxon. The dignity of *Hetman* did not exist till long after Slavonic had ceased to be a living tongue. Its occurrence in most of the modern Slavonic dialects certainly points to a comparatively modern but not necessarily a German origin. (3) Mr. Krebs's third point is fatal to his own contention.

"Considering," he says, "the close military connexion and political union between Austria and Poland, especially . . . when Stephen Bathory, crowned king of Poland . . . 1576, granted the Cossacks . . . the privilege of choosing a *Hetman* (or chieftain) out of their own people, there seems little reason to reject the supposition that *Hetman* may be a German loan-word," &c.

By Austria, Mr. Krebs must, of course, mean the House of Austria, for the so-called Austrian Empire was then non-existent. Now, so far from there being any union whatever between the Poles and the Hapsburgs; the relations between

the two were marked from first to last by the most uncompromising hostility, which reached its climax when the Hungarian Bathory (whom Mr. Krebs evidently regards as a German) was elected king of Poland chiefly on account of his notorious Teutonic antipathies. (4) Point 4 has no bearing whatever on the subject. We all know what *Hauptmann* means; where the Cossack *Hetman* came from is the question.

But where then did this interesting changeling come from? I should look for it in the East rather than in the West of Europe. At all events, there is much more to be said for its Ruthenian than its German origin; and if Ruthenian, *Otamán* would be the original form (Zhelkovsky: *Malorusko-nimetsky Slovar*), and both *Atamán* and *Hetman* derivatives. Indeed, Zdanowicz (*Słownik języka polskiego*) expressly, and Dal (*Tolkovy Slovar zhivago Velikorusskogo yazyka*) by implication, derive *Ataman-Hetman* from the Ruthenian language. Nevertheless, it is dangerous to dogmatize on so recondite a matter, for we must recollect (1) that *Hetman* and *Ataman* are distinct words, existing side by side in the Russian, Ruthenian, and Polish vocabularies; (2) that the Polish *Hetman* is sometimes even used in contradistinction to the Ruthenian *Atamán* by Polish scholars; and (3) that the Bohemian *Heytman* differs from both, and may even perhaps actually have a German origin. All I contend for is that the title of the Cossack chieftain (whether *Otamán*, *Atamán*, or *Hetman*) has no necessary connexion with the German *Hauptmann*; and I am inclined to think that here we have one of those cases of accidental resemblance which have so often proved very mischievous to science by luring too confiding philologists away from solid facts into the quagmires of fanciful speculation.

Where the Ruthenians got the word from is a still more obscure question. A Tatar prototype seems to me to be more probable than a Lithuanian, on historical grounds. Perhaps some of the readers of the ACADEMY may throw a little light on the subject?

R. NISBET BAIN.

"COCKNEY."

Dorking: July 27, 1890.

Prof. Max Müller's obliging mention of the *cack-ei* of his nursery days seems to clinch the supposition that Florio's *cockanegg*, together with the earlier *cokeanay*, were analogous appellations of an egg in the English nursery. The amplification of the word in the English forms, by the insertion of an unmeaning *an* or *en*, may be compared with the modification seen in "Jackanapes" for "Jack-ape," a monkey. Chaucer, in the Nun's Priests' Tale, uses the syllables "cok! cok!" to represent the frightened notes of Chaunteclere on seeing the fox in the yard.

H. WEDGWOOD.

THE SAGAS.

Hawthorns, near Keswick: July 28, 1890.

We shall no doubt be happy to accept Mr. Stefnasson as the literary spokesman of Iceland when the place is vacant, but for the time being it is still occupied by Vigfusson; and this is the classification which that scholar made of the chief branches of Icelandic literature:

- A. Poetry (on which the Sagas are mostly based), Mythical, Heroical, and Historical, e.g., Poetical Edda, Erik's Lay, Hornklofi's verses.
- B. Laws (of Iceland), Grágás (of Norway), Norges gamle Love.
- C. Mythical Histories, e.g., Snorro's Edda, Volsung Saga.

D. Icelandic Sagas, or Histories referring to Icelandic history.

(1) Sagas of the General History, e.g., Landnámabók.

(2) Sagas of Men and Families, e.g., Njála.

(3) Sagas of Bishops—Annals, &c.

E. Kings' Sagas, or Lives of Princes of Foreign Countries, e.g., Heimskringla, the Orkney Saga, &c.

Thus it will appear that the Sagas are historical, heroical, mythical, and chiefly based on ancient poetry, and that the Volsung Saga is a fiction.

HALL CAINE.

SCIENCE.

Pure Logic, and other Minor Works. By W. Stanley Jevons. Edited by Prof. Adamson and Harriet A. Jevons; with a Preface by Prof. Adamson. (Macmillan.)

THIS latest addition to the posthumous collection of Jevons's Works contains his earliest studies on the theory of logic and the examination of Mill's philosophy which he left unfinished. The writings of the former class have been before the public for many years; and their substance was embodied in the author's mature work on the Principles of Science. A minute analysis of the Pure Logic and the Substitution of Similars will not be expected here. We need not describe the logical machine, or discuss the treatment of propositions as equations. It will suffice to refer those who require a summary view of Jevons's logical theory to the Preface, in which Prof. Adamson brings out very clearly the chief points of the Jevonsian system in contrast to that of Mill:

"All reasoning or, more exactly, all proof is deductive in character, and involves general propositions of absolute certainty. . . . The generality of the principle involved in any proof is not to be construed after the concrete fashion, as an assertion found to hold good about a number of concrete, and possibly not exhausted, particulars. . . . The range of assured knowledge is thus of narrow extent as compared with the indefinite expanse of concrete existence. . . . Within the region of concrete existence reasoning, in the strict sense, is impossible. But, in Mill's view . . . within the realm of concrete existence lay the province and process of reasoning."

Prof. Adamson indicates the difference between the two logicians, without expressing a preference. He imitates the admirable impartiality which characterised the report of a recent Commission, with possibly the similar result that partisans on both sides will be confirmed in their respective convictions. There is one at least among Prof. Adamson's readers who is hardened in the belief that the true type of empirical logic is afforded by what has been well called the "Brown-Herschel-Mill view" of causation, and that the attempt to identify inductive and formal logic is futile.

The principal addition which is made in this volume to the polemic against Mill consists of an hitherto unpublished fragment on the Method of Difference. The writer renews the complaints expressed in the published articles against "the astonishing conclusion that a general law of nature may be founded upon the observation of two

instances." The fragment does not assist us in understanding how such astonishment could be expressed by one who must have been perfectly aware that one or two experiments in a chemical laboratory often suffice to establish a new law. Of course this experiment must be backed by previous experience relating to experimentation in *pari materia*. This connexion of particular observations with previous inductions by the concatenation of deductive reasoning is by some regarded as the principal invention or discovery of the modern logicians who have methodised empirical philosophy. But Jevons seems never to have recognised the principle, which Mill in his discussion of the Laws of Nature has explained with tolerable clearness, that "all inductions which can be connected by ratiocination are confirmatory of one another." The consideration of this principle might have removed the difficulty which is urged by Jevons in reiterated passages like the following:

"The four great pillars of Mill's logical edifice rest then upon the universal law of causation. Upon what does this law rest? An ancient system of cosmogony represented the world as resting on an elephant, and the elephant on a tortoise; we want something to correspond to the tortoise."

"Now we are in a perfect vicious circle. Causation is proved only by the method of difference. That method derives its validity from the universality of the law of causation."

But what if the analogue of the inductive system is not "an ancient system of cosmogony," but the formation of worlds which modern science reveals—portions of matter coming together and thereby acquiring consistence without anything on which to "rest"? What if the apparently "vicious circle" is an arch composed of mutually sustaining parts? But it is not our part to advance a defence of Mill, which it would be impossible within our narrow limits to maintain. It is more becoming to adopt the judicial impartiality of Prof. Adamson's verdict:

"The investigation of the fundamental principles of reasoning is a problem of such subtlety and complexity that exhaustive criticism of one distinguished logician by another must always be hailed with satisfaction."

Turning from logic to moral philosophy, we find in Prof. Adamson's interesting description of the manuscripts left by Jevons a notice of a fragment on Free Will and Necessity directed against Mill's theory on that subject. But no considerable addition is made to the published article on Mill's *Utilitarianism*. The brunt of the attack is there directed against the position inconsistently taken up by Mill, that pleasures differ in kind. Jevons is not the less powerful assailant because he is not the first. When Homer makes Patroclus fall, he does not allow, even to Hector, the undivided glory of prevailing over the friend of Achilles. The Greek hero is first stunned by Apollo, then wounded by a Trojan of inferior note, before he receives his death-blow from the great Hector. It is thus that Dr. Sidgwick and others less well-known had anticipated Jevons's attack. "Thus by a mortal and immortal hand wounded," as Pope translates, the Utili-

tarian chief succumbs to the blow of his last and not least formidable assailant. Turning the weapon in the wound, Jevons insists: "There is much nobleness and elevation of thought. But where is the logic?" Another weak point seems to be hit in the following passage:—

"The whole tone of Mill's moral and political writings is totally opposed to the teaching of Darwin and Spencer, Tylor and Maine. Mill's idea of human nature was that we came into the world like lumps of soft clay, to be shaped by the accidents of life or the care of those who educate us."

Referring to a phrase employed by Mill and Austin, "the extraordinary pliability of human nature," Jevons continues:—

"No phrase could better express the misapprehensions of human nature, which, it is to be hoped, will cease for ever with the last generation of writers. Human nature is one of the last things which can be called 'pliable'; granite rocks can be more easily moulded than the poor savages that hide among them."

That the complaints of Jevons against Mill, however regrettable their tone, have some substantial ground, probably no one is concerned to deny. Still, as we read the deeply interesting passages in which Jevons intimates his own belief about the duties and destinies of man, we feel how true of himself is what he said of Cairnes, that his own opinions were much more valuable than his criticism of other people's opinions.

F. Y. EDGEWORTH.

RECENT BOTANICAL LITERATURE.

History of Botany (1530-1860). By Julius von Sachs. Translated by H. E. F. Garnsey. Revised by I. B. Balfour. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.) Prof. Sachs's *Geschichte der Botanik*, originally published in 1875, brought down the history only to 1860; and now, after the lapse of another period of fifteen years, we have an English translation of the German work. It suffers, therefore, under a double disadvantage. Firstly, as a translation of a continental work, we may expect to find the labours of English workers comparatively neglected; and secondly, a history of a science in which such enormous advances have been made in recent years as that of botany, and which is brought down only to about the date of the publication of the *Origin of Species*, reminds one, it must be confessed, somewhat of the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. To illustrate the first defect, Prof. Lindley is referred to only as the author of a system of classification of which some hard things are said. No one would suppose, from the pages of this history, that he has done more by his *Elements of Botany*, *School Botany*, and other works, to popularise the study of botany in this country than any other English writer; while again, his *Theory of Horticulture* is not even mentioned, although occupying a position in botanical literature from which it has not been deposed during the half-century that has elapsed since its publication. With regard to the second point, a History of Botany published in 1890, in which the names of the two Hookers and of Mr. G. Bentham do not occur, and that of Mr. Berkeley only once, possesses an interest which is largely antiquarian. Prof. Sachs admits, moreover, in his preface to the English translation, that his views on the value and importance of earlier researches have undergone material modifications on some points since 1870. The translator and reviser might have been well entrusted

with the task of bringing down the History of Botany, at least in its broad outlines, to more recent times; but, granting that this was not the object which the delegates of the Clarendon Press had in view, they have produced a very satisfactory piece of work. The History is divided into three books: a History of Morphology and Classification, a History of Vegetable Anatomy, and a History of Vegetable Physiology. Under each of these heads the researches of the earlier workers are described lucidly and in an interesting manner, though not always with a due sense of proportion; and a very good idea is to be obtained of the progress of scientific botany up to a period when the microscope had attained nothing like its present state of perfectness, and when the modern physiological school had not arisen.

Physiological Botany. By G. L. Goodale. (Macmillan.) Although several text-books on physiological botany have recently appeared in the English language, this work, by the accomplished professor of botany at Harvard University, will be a welcome addition to the library shelves of the botanical student. Covering considerably larger ground than Vines's *Lectures on the Physiology of Plants*, it includes also the outcome of more recent researches than Prof. Marshall Ward's translation of Sachs's lectures on the same subject. Indeed, as a compendium of the present state of our knowledge on the histology of flowering plants and on vegetable physiology it is invaluable. In one section only could we have wished for fuller and more detailed treatment—viz., in that relating to reproduction, where, as is also the case in both the works named above, the treatment is far less ample than in the sections devoted to the vegetative processes of life, the phenomena of reproduction in all the lower forms of life being relegated altogether to a foot-note. The wood-block illustrations are abundant and exceedingly good. To the eye of the English botanist, wearied with the iteration of the same figures in book after book, it is refreshing to meet with novelties in this way.

Introduction to Freshwater Algae. With an Enumeration of all the British Species. By M. C. Cooke. With 13 plates. (Kegan Paul & Co.) A handbook for collectors of freshwater algae was very much needed. The present volume—which is, to a large extent, compiled from the author's *British Freshwater Algae*, published in two volumes, with coloured plates—fills a distinct vacuum in botanical literature. Every known British species is described, and an illustration given of a single species in each genus. With these helps the young collector will, at all events, be able to determine without much difficulty to what genus any of his "finds" belong; the identification of the species will, in many cases, be much more difficult. More than half the volume is occupied by introductory chapters on the life-history and classification of algae, with instructions as to their collection and preservation. No one interested in this class of plants will be without it.

"ENCYKLOPÄDIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN."—Schenk's *Handbuch der Botanik*. Lief. 64 and 65. (Breslau: Trewendt.) These two parts complete Prof. Zopf's Treatise on Fungi, and the fourth volume of the Handbook of Botany. The author's name is in itself a guarantee that the subject is treated in the most exhaustive manner, and fully abreast of all the most recent discoveries and investigations. An especially large portion is devoted to the *Saccharomycetes*, or yeast-fungi, the various species or forms being described in great detail and separately figured. The woodcut illustrations throughout this volume are exceedingly good and very numerous.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HEBREW INSCRIPTIONS OF THE PRE-EXILIC EPOCH.

Queen's College, Oxford: July 26, 1890.

A fixed starting-point in date can at last be assigned to the few pre-exilic Hebrew inscriptions which are at present known to us. Mr. Clark, of Jerusalem, possesses a seal which bears upon it the following inscription:

לְאִישָׁמָה
וְהַשֶּׁלֶךְ

"Belonging to Elishama' the son of the king." Now this Elishama' is evidently the Jewish prince who is mentioned in Jer. xli. 1 as of "the seed royal" and grandfather of Ishmael, the contemporary of Zedekiah. He would, therefore, have flourished about B.C. 650, and the forms of the characters used in his inscription become a subject of epigraphic interest. Three of them are specially distinctive—Aleph, Mēm, and Kaph. Of these Aleph and Mēm have precisely the same forms as in the Siloam inscription. On the other hand, the Kaph is less archaic than in the Siloam text. The latter must consequently be somewhat older than the seal of Elishama'; and the general opinion is thus justified which refers the tunnel and inscription of Siloam to the reign of either Ahaz or Hezekiah.

Last spring Dr. Chaplin was fortunate enough to secure on the site of Samaria a small haematite weight, resembling a barrel or sling-bullet in shape, which has a beautifully executed inscription on either side. It reads:

(1) רַב־עֲשָׂל
(2) רַב־עֲנַנִי.

Dr. Neubauer has suggested that this should be interpreted "a quarter of a quarter of a *natsag*." If this is right, the genitive עֲשָׂל will be used as in Canticles (iii. 7), and will have to be regarded as a characteristic of northern Israelitish Hebrew. The *natsag* will be the name of a weight connected with עֲנַנִי, "to stand." Mr. Petrie informs me that the weight exactly corresponds with the sixteenth part of an Asiatic standard of 640 grains, which he believes to be Hittite. The forms of the letters on the weight resemble those of the Moabite stone or of the Aramaic dockets on Assyrian tablets of the eighth century B.C., not the southern Canaanite forms of the Siloam inscription. The latter, on the other hand, are reproduced in a short inscription (*lê-Samek*, "belonging to Samech") discovered by Mr. Petrie at Tel-el-Hesi, except that the Samech in this inscription is of a peculiar form, more archaic than any hitherto met with in Semitic epigraphy.

A. H. SAYCE.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE August number of the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* opens with an interesting article by Mr. T. W. Shore, of the Hartley Institution at Southampton, on "Characteristic Survivals of the Celts in Hampshire." The greater part of the number, however, is occupied by an elaborate paper sent from Victoria by Mr. A. W. Howitt, containing a full and lucid description of the manners and customs of the Dieri and kindred tribes in Central Australia. Their position is in the very heart of the continent, near Lake Eyre; and the student of anthropology will find much of interest in Mr. Howitt's account of their tribal organisation, systems of relationship, laws of marriage, and initiation ceremonies.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE Cambridge University Press has ready for issue a volume of papers on the Comparative Grammar of Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, by the late Prof. William Wright, consisting of the elementary lectures which that lamented scholar delivered to students for the Semitic languages tripos at various times since 1877. Besides special discussions of the pronouns, the noun, and the verb, the introductory chapters deal with such general questions as the original home of the Semites, the relation of the Semitic languages to the Indo-European and to Egyptian, and the oldest monuments of Semitic writing. The volume has been edited by Dr. Wright's successor in the chair of Arabic at Cambridge, Prof. W. Robertson Smith; and is further enriched with notes by the foremost living representative of Semitic philology, Prof. Th. Nöldeke, of Strassburg.

DR. PLEYTE, conservator of the imperial museum of antiquities at Leiden, is about to bring out a German adaptation, by Prof. Abel, of his treatise on the Origin of Hieroglyphic Writing, which first appeared in the *Maandblad voor het Ouderschrift*. The book will be published next month by Mr. W. Friedrich, court publisher at Leipzig.

PROF. ABEL is himself now printing in the *Proceedings of the Freie Deutsche Hochstift* at Frankfurt a lecture recently delivered at that institute on "The Relations between Egyptian and Indo-germanic Etymology," to appear in the course of August.

THE *Revue Critique* of July 28 contains a highly-favourable review, by Prof. Victor Henry, of Dr. Herbert Weir Smyth's elaborate paper on "The Vowel System of the Ionic Dialect," reprinted from the *Transactions of the American Philological Association*.

FINE ART.

SOME BOOKS ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

IN the ACADEMY of February 1 (p. 87), a short notice appeared of the publication, under the auspices of the Maharaja of Jaypur, of a series of Portfolios of architectural details from Indian buildings in Rajputana. These beautiful and valuable drawings are prepared under the supervision of Col. S. S. Jacob, the Jaypur State engineer. The second Portfolio promised, containing "Pillars—Caps and Bases," on seventy-nine large atlas plates, has now been completed by Mr. W. Griggs, of Peckham. These drawings are produced in excellent photolithography, giving the every touch of the draftsman, and in point of execution are equal to any copperplate work of the kind executed during the first half of this century, showing, in an interesting way, the great aptitude of young Hindu draftsmen for this sort of work. Many of these large plates contain two, three, and even four drawings, all to large scales, and the examples are selected from a wide area. Ajmer inlaid doors were admirably illustrated in the Portfolio previously noticed. In this there is much less from Ajmer and Jaypur, and more from Udaipur, Dehli, and Agra; not that Ajmer and other places in the same State do not furnish abundant examples of beautiful pillars, but probably because Col. Jacob's men had brought him more from Dehli, &c. The variety presented, however, is great; and in such a collection it is difficult to select what most deserves mention in a brief note. One must be struck by the excellent designs of the many examples of balusters given in plates 5, 7, 8, 9, 18, 34, 36, 39, 41, 48, and 49, whether single or coupled. They are largely used as

pillars, and the elegance of form and proportion given to them may well commend these examples to the study of all designers. In the earlier sheets we have some very characteristic examples of purely Hindu work, as for example on plates 2, 3, 4, and 10—those on the last two being of an early type; while in others we have manifest Hindu feeling, but under Musalman control as to ornament, as in the second examples on plates 4 and 11. In plates 16 and 17, from the Arhaidin ka Jhonprā at Ajmer, we have several good examples of how the early Musalman conquerors used the materials of the Hindu temples they destroyed in constructing their mosques, piling shaft over shaft to attain the height of roof they desired—three shafts in these—and cutting or adding as required; the first example here shows a piece of the neck of a column, put in below the upper shaft to make out the required height. The first nineteen plates are from Rajputana, and are as interesting as they are varied. Plates 20 to 33 are from Fathpur Sikri, and contain beautiful examples; but there is so much resemblance in the designs of many of these as to produce a feeling of sameness, and the last twenty plates from the Purāna Kila at Dehli give a like impression. In the case of the first group this might have been avoided by giving fewer entire examples of such as are alike except in ornamentation, and presenting the details of the others on a larger scale. This, however, if at all a fault, is on the right side; better a little in excess than in defect. Plates 34 to 59 are varied and admirable, including some beautiful bases on plates 51, 52, &c. There is no accompanying letterpress as yet. This is most desirable in several ways; and no doubt it will be supplied with the next Portfolio, now in preparation, containing thirty-four plates of details of Copings, which is to form the first of the series. Everyone, whether familiar with India personally or not, wishes to know something of the character and date of the buildings from which these artistic details have been taken; more at least than is conveyed in the brief titles on the plates. These titles, by-the-by, are apparently the handiwork of the draftsmen, and are hardly satisfactory, being spelt in various ways. Thus we have "Bakhtawar Singh's Cenotaph at Alwar" on plate 13, while on plate 34, to another pillar from the same monument, we find "Baktawar" and "Ulwar"; "Suraj Pole Bowri, Udaipur" is meant for Suraj-pol (Sun-gate) Bāori, at Udaypur—the word for "gate" being pronounced more like the English *poll* than *pole*; "Bindra Bun" (pl. 36) is made into two, as if we should write "Liver Pool"; "Sawan Badhu" (pl. 40) is for Sāwan-Bhādon (August); "Summum Burj" (pl. 39) must be for Musamman Burj in the Lal Kila at Dehli; "Khan-Khana" (p. 47, 56, 58) is intended for Khan Khanan's tomb; and Queen Jodhābāi is made into a male "Jodha Bhai." These are slight slips, which doubtless will all be put right in the letterpress, and do not detract from the artistic merits of this otherwise admirable collection of architectural details.

Leonardo da Vinci e le Alpi. By G. Uzielli (Italian Alpine Club). This pamphlet, apparently consisting of an article from the *Bollettino del CAI* printed separately, essays to prove that Leonardo da Vinci ascended one of the peaks of Monte Rosa. There is a well-known passage in one of his writings in which he refers to observations made when he went up Monboso, a snow mountain, whence he says flow the four great rivers of Europe. Mr. D. W. Freshfield suggested that by Monboso Monte Viso was intended (*Alpine Journal*, XII. 202). It now appears, however, that the name properly belongs, and in the Val Sesia is still applied, to Monte Rosa. Monboso was Latinised into Mons Boscus, which was improved into Mons Silvius, whence Monte Silvio, a name

which, after floating about the Monte Rosa chain, eventually settled down upon the Matterhorn, and was Frenched into Mont Cervin. The other ancient name of the Monte Rosa group was simply *der Gletscher*, which, being translated into the *patois* of the other side of the range, became *Monte della Roiza*, and was corrupted so far back as 1567 into *Mons Rosae*. It is clear from Leonardo's words that he ascended as far as some snow-field on Monboso. His natural line of approach would be by the Val Sesia to Alagna and then up to the Col d'Ollon, whence the glaciers are easily gained. It may be mentioned that a rock on the ridge above the Col d'Ollon, dividing the Embours from the Garstelet glacier, is inscribed ATN, 1615.

Archäologisch-Epigraphische Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn, xiii. 2. The last number of this periodical contains several good articles. Far the best is one by Prof. A. V. Domaszewski on the administrative divisions of Illyricum. Prof. Domaszewski has for some time been engaged in collecting material for the supplement to the third volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, and he here publishes in advance some of the conclusions to which his researches have led him. It appears that the boundaries of Dalmatia, Moesia, and Dacia, as given in our maps, are wrong. Ptolemy was right after all; and Dalmatia extended much further east than is usually allowed, including all western Serbia and stretching almost to Belgrade itself. Dacia, on the other hand, is made smaller. Previous mapmakers had included in it a part of the Banat—Mehadia and its vicinity—and also the whole of Roumania. Prof. Domaszewski shows that Mehadia belonged to the administration of Moesia, and that the eastern frontier of Dacia rested on the river Alt, the rest of Wallachia, so far as it was Roman, being governed from the south bank of the Danube. This does not quite agree with Ptolemy, and it is suggested that the province of Dacia was made smaller by Hadrian. The same theory, we may observe, was put forward by Mr. Haverfield in the *English Historical Review* three years ago (1887, p. 734-736), though only as a guess. The whole article is a most brilliant piece of epigraphic research, and a striking instance of the value of inscriptions. The incidental rehabilitation of Ptolemy is of interest to students of Roman history, as giving a fresh proof that this geographer was not really so hopelessly incapable. It is pleasant also to find a German scholar recognising the merits of Mr. Arthur Evans.

Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft. XIII. This volume carries on the traditions of thoroughness in historical criticism for which the *Repertorium* has earned so conspicuous a name. It contains important articles by Dr. Thode on thirteenth-century Italian art; by Max Lehrs on early engravings; by Clemen on Carolingian art; and by Strzygowski on a fourteenth-century MS. of the Byzantine school. There are the usual full, if dull, reviews of current art-books of a solid character; and the customary lists of articles and publications still show the usual gaps in their information from England.

It is not always—we might say, it is not often—that we find in *L'Art* the record of research. There have been in the volume recently concluded many admirable papers on current exhibitions and music, and the usual number of effective illustrations; but little that demanded any special note. We have the more pleasure in calling attention to an interesting paper by the Abbé Requin (contained in No. 628 for July 16), which reveals the true author of the remarkable picture in the Museum at Villeneuve, which was long ascribed to King René, of whom the Abbé

well remarks that he is as unfortunate as an artist as he was as a prince. In his life he lost his kingdoms one by one, and now a pitiless criticism robs him of all his pictures. To Van Eyck also has this elaborate composition been ascribed, despite its date of 1453-4. But now the contract for its execution has come to light, which proves beyond any doubt that the artist was a Frenchman—one Enguerrand Charonton—and that it was painted for the church of the Chartreuse at Villeneuve on the commission of Messire Jean de Montagnac. It further appears that for this large and elaborate composition of the Virgin crowned by the Trinity, with its numerous figures of saints, angels, patriarchs, and devils, he was to receive the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty florins, at twenty-four sous to the florin.

THE DANSAERT REMBRANDT.

To the small but various and choice collection of works of art now on view at the Burlington Fine Arts Club have been added, for a few days, two of the recent acquisitions for the National Gallery of Ireland. One of these is the Van Harp, one of those choice examples of the less known artists of Holland which, under the guidance of the present director, are becoming a feature of the collection at Dublin. The other is one of the most important pictures yet purchased by Mr. Doyle—a very fine and perfectly preserved portrait by Rembrandt. The one was bought at a public auction, the other annexed by private treaty; and both are examples of that dexterous use of slender supplies by which Mr. Doyle has, in a few years, turned the National Gallery of Ireland into one of the most interesting of the minor public collections in Europe. To prefer a fine example of a lesser to a poor one of a greater artist—this is one of Mr. Doyle's secrets, of which the Van Harp is an illustration; to watch for and seize the rare opportunity of acquiring the works of the greater men at moderate prices, this is another—which is exemplified by the Dansaert Rembrandt.

Though new to England, this splendid portrait is not one of the "recently discovered" Rembrandts. Its existence has been known to connoisseurs since the year 1882, when it was lent to a collection exhibited for charitable purposes at Brussels. Its then possessor was M. Antoine Dansaert, in whose family it had remained since it was painted. Cut into an oval, and put into a French frame of the style of Louis XIV. or XV., the name of its painter was not suspected by the present generation of the Dansaerts. To them it was only a "family portrait," no more; supposed to represent one Louis Van der Linden, whose name appears on a branch of their family tree, where it is recorded that he was born in some unknown year of the seventeenth century. It had, however, only to be exhibited to declare its master's hand. Dr. Bredius, in an account of the exhibition, announced it as a Rembrandt; and the ascription has since been confirmed by other authorities, including Dr. Bode. But in truth there was never a picture which less needed a conference of experts to determine its author; and Mr. Doyle, who saw it in 1882 in the owner's house, then requested to have the refusal of it, in case it should ever be sold. At that time the family had no thought of parting with it; but they remembered his wish, and made a communication to him this year, which resulted in his purchasing it for £880, a sum much under that which might easily have been obtained for it.

The portrait is a half-length of a youth whose downy moustache is just long enough to be slightly twisted near the corners. The complexion is rich and ruddy, glowing with health;

the features bold and fleshy, but redeemed from heaviness by the laughter that lurks in the shadows of the full red lips and round deep-set eyes. He wears a black, round-topped hat, with broad brim upturned and peaked in front. His long auburn hair glows in rounded masses on each side of his face, and descends over his forehead almost to his eyebrows. His neck and shoulders are covered by a large collar of muslin, deeply fringed with heavy point lace. His body coat is of black, quilted, and is flecked down the centre with groups of little white bugle-like tags, which carry off the white mass of the collar. Considered only for its subject, the picture is of singular interest in relation to the master's work. It was seldom that he chose to infuse such gaiety and freshness into a youthful face. A certain depth and strength of character is visible enough, but yet it is evident that the possessor of this face is "game for anything."

The painting is throughout superb, exhibiting complete mastery of paint and pencil, with, in their use, a rare combination of firmness and freedom, of swiftness and certainty. Some of the passages in the flesh-painting are too subtle to have been produced except by the most dexterous fusion of wet tints. The colour is clear, rich, and luminous, the shadows warm and transparent, the impasto thick but little loaded and of a "fat" consistency.

The picture has no date or signature. It is more than probable that it was painted on a square panel, and has been cut into an oval to suit that fashionable French frame of the eighteenth century from which it has been rescued by Mr. Doyle. The straight line of the bevelling at top and bottom of the panel strongly support this view; and with the corners the signature and also the date may have disappeared. The latter is the more important of the two. As to this, there is room—though not very much room—for doubt. Everything points to an early date; not quite so early, perhaps, as the, in some respects, very similar portrait of a young man in the Peel collection which is dated 1635, but somewhere about that time, and before his own portrait of 1640. Both these pictures are in the National Gallery (Nos. 850 and 672).

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH INSCRIPTIONS OF THE EMPEROR VICTORINUS.

Oxford: July 26, 1890.

Mr. Whitley Stokes, in his "Notes from Rennes," in the *ACADEMY* of July 26, 1890, mentions a stone inscribed in Roman capital letters of the third century of the Christian era in honour of the Emperor Piavvoni Victorinus, found last April in digging the foundation of the "Bazaar Parisien." This emperor was one of the thirty tyrants who was supposed to have been slain A.D. 268, who had reigned in Gaul, "and probably also in Britain," for somewhat more than a year; and it is added that the emperor's Gentile name is spelt with only one "v" on a Lincoln milestone (*Eph. Epigr.*, vii., No. 1097).

It is worthy of notice that there is also another inscription to the same emperor upon a military stone discovered by the late Mr. Grant Francis in Glamorganshire near Pyle, and deposited by him in the museum at the Royal Institution at Swansea, of which I published a drawing made from the rubbing by the discoverer in my *Lapidarium Walliae*, p. 41, pl. 27, f. 1. Here the inscription reads

IMP.
M.C.FIA
VONIO
VICTOR.
INO. AVG.

Another stone, which I found in a ditch at

Seethrog, also records the name of Victorinus with another name no longer legible—*Lap. Wall.*, pl. 32, f. 7.

I. O. WESTWOOD.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE Rev. Greville J. Chester is at present staying at Oxford, where he is engaged in cataloguing the fine collection of Hittite and Phœnician seals in the Ashmolean Museum.

THE Amorite, Phœnician, and Jewish pottery, casts of sculpture, &c., found by Mr. Flinders Petrie in the course of his recent excavation for the Palestine Exploration Fund on the site of Lachish, will be publicly exhibited with his Egyptian collections of this year at 6, Oxford Mansions, near Oxford Circus, from September 15 to October 11.

THE jury of the second annual art exhibition at Munich has just issued its awards. Of the British artists exhibiting Mr. James Guthrie, of Glasgow, receives a first medal for painting, and Mr. John Reid, Mr. Walton, also of Glasgow, and Mr. Lavery Crawhall, jun., second medals. Mr. Onslow Ford obtains a second medal for sculpture, while Mr. Waterhouse is awarded a first medal, and Mr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, a second, for architecture. Among the etchers, Mr. Axel Haig, Mr. Walker, Mr. Macbeth, and Mr. Wyllie receive second medals. M. Neuhuys, the Dutch painter, obtains a first medal; and M. Van Aken, of Antwerp, M. Struys, of Mechlin, M. de Bock, of the Hague, and M. Baertsoen, of Ghent, second medals for painting. M. Van der Stapper, the sculptor of Brussels, was awarded a first medal for his art.

THE collection of drawings and designs by Thomas Stothard, which Mr. Felix Joseph recently presented to the Castle Museum at Nottingham, are to be arranged in a special gallery, together with the works of other artists of the English school given by the same munificent donor. The Nottingham Museum has also been enriched lately by a gift of Roman antiquities from Lord Saville, formerly ambassador at the Italian court.

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THE following awards were made on Saturday last at the Crystal Palace school of art, the judges being Messrs. Edwin Long and Thomas Woolner:—The scholarship in art to Miss Edith Struben, a student from South Africa; for landscape and architectural painting, a silver medal to Miss A. M. Scrase; for oil painting, a silver medal to Lady Hume; for drawing from the life, a silver medal to Miss Fanny Way.

THE premier grand prix de Rome has been awarded to M. Devambez, a son of the engraver.

M. PAUL-FRANÇOIS FOUCART, director of the French School at Athens, has been raised to the rank of officer, and M. Siegfried Bing, editor of *l'Art Japonais*, has been appointed chevalier in the legion of honour.

WE quote from the *Lancing College Magazine* the following note on Roman remains in the neighbourhood:

"These are few and unimportant. The nearest was (it is now gone) a building 16 feet square, found in 1828 near Lancing Ring, with British and Roman pottery and coins—the latter dating down to 250 A.D. A curious trench running from the Ring westwards past Steepdown seems not to be Roman. In Worthing a few graves have been found, and others with traces of a dwelling-house

in the neighbourhood of Portslade Railway Station. Dwelling houses have also been—or alleged to have been—found at Wiston, Blatchington, Duncton, and at Springfield Road in Preston. Besides these remains, there are only a few coins—one dug up in Mr. Allum's cricket ground at Brighton—and some scattered graves. The Sussex antiquaries are fond of asserting that a Roman road ran from Chichester past Lancing or Bramber to Pevensey, and that a Roman fort called *Portus Adurni* lay somewhere in the Adur Valley. As a matter of fact, there is no real evidence for such a road or fort. The river name 'Adur' seems to have been invented by the poet Drayton in Elizabeth's reign, and not to be an ancient name at all."

THE STAGE.

"EMINENT ACTORS." — *William Charles Macready*. By William Archer. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THIS is the first of what is intended to be a short series of small authoritative books on "Eminent Actors," and no doubt the public interest in the theatre justifies the experiment from one point of view. The fascination of the footlights—not only for the foolish, but for the genuinely imaginative—has resulted in the pouring out, upon the subject of the drama and its professors, of books which are neither on the one hand literature, nor on the other hand research. In England, of late years, a few of the contributions to one's theatrical library have been eminently serviceable; but, on the whole, the chaff has exceeded the wheat. It is time, undoubtedly, that we had such a series of volumes as the present proposes to be. The work will have utility, and ought to be acceptable. Yet it is fitting that I should point out the peculiar difficulty under which it has to be accomplished, if, in the case of the biography of each actor, it aims, as it should aim, to be something more than the record of historical fact and outward career. If it does not deal in aesthetic criticism, there can be little in it that can claim to be literature; for research is but the preparation of the writer's material, and when the research is all finished, the worker is but at the very beginning of his labour of art. Now the difficulty in aesthetic criticism of an actor of a bygone generation is that the critic can never have had the opportunity of witnessing the performance of which it is his business to convey some vivid impression; and, if I may be allowed a word of autobiographical detail, this fact formed one of the reasons which compelled me to decline the honour of contributing, as it was once announced that I should contribute, to the series whose first number gives the text for this theme. Your capacity to judge of any work of literature may be profoundly unsatisfactory and miserably incomplete, but at least the literature is visibly before you—you can utter, therefore, a personal opinion, and not a valueless, since academic, echo. Your proficiency in judging some work of painting may perhaps be nearly as questionable as if you were an elderly practising painter, with no sympathy for art beyond the range of your own studio, or as if you were an infallible though unrecognised youth, fresh from Jullien's *atelier*, and wholly unburdened with historical knowledge or with any experience of life; but still,

the picture is before your eyes, and what it really is has not to come to you through the traditions of the past, through the opinions of another. The biographer of Betterton and Kean and Garrick, and the present biographer of Macready, has no such reasonable privilege—no such desirable and, as I think, necessary foundation for his own superstructure. The men have departed; and you cannot, by any effort of imagination, or by any lavishness of labour in research, summon up for judgment the artistic achievements by which in the main they were interesting. It would be affectation to deny that this circumstance, which constitutes an incalculable disadvantage, almost a grave disability, has not told upon the quality of the volume which is before us. Mr. Archer has done much to reconstitute for us out of the past a Macready whom we shall really know. And—thanks in part to his own diaries and to the testimony of contemporaries—we do know something of the man. We know—thanks to the investigations of Mr. Archer—exactly where he was in June, 1826, and how often he played Richard in, say, November, 1833; but for what his Richard was, and what his Evelyn, and what his Hamlet, and what his Werner—well, for all that we must needs go to other people's impressions formed and recorded at the time, which Mr. Archer has carefully rescued, disinterred, and diligently reprinted.

All this means that the circumstances of the case have compelled this latest and most painstaking writer on Macready to be historian rather than aesthetic critic. And Mr. Archer's thoroughness and fairness of mind come out exceedingly well when it is as historian that he is chiefly engaged. One may very likely be much more absolutely contented with him when he is explaining, with judicial mind, the difficulties of Macready's management than when he is comparing "Judah" with "The Middleman"—one may be happier as a listener when the story of the Edwin Forrest riots is unravelled and narrated by him in a passage of enviable lucidity and comprehensiveness of statement than when he utters a verdict on the latest aspirant to the part of sentimental heroine, or recommends us (with a persistence of reverent affection which, as a moral quality, commands my esteem) to seek enlightenment in the more than suburban inspiration of Ibsen, in the plays which set forth the dull and *démodé*, though sometimes blameless, doctrines of a writer who to the clear-sighted and unprejudiced vision of one of his admirers seemed "more modern than Browning." Without going much into detail, it may be said that Mr. Archer's best qualities as student, chronicler, and judge are seen to extremest advantage in this generally readable volume, which his frankness and care have really raised above the level of the circulating library. He has given us a book of reference, terse and complete—complete, that is to say, so far as completeness was possible with the means at his disposal and at the period at which his work has been executed.

In just the concluding lines of a notice in which I feel myself bound to be brief, it will be unadvisable to express even a definite opinion—still less a certain con-

clusion — as to the merits of Macready as an artist. Théophile Gautier—with whom was the instinct of art criticism—saw great virtue in him. And so did half of the most eminent of Macready's fellow countrymen, during thirty years. Charlotte Brontë, in a passage that Mr. Archer does not quote, said that there could be "nothing more false and artificial, nothing less genuinely impressive, than his style." But was this much more than the self-satisfied violence of a certain type of Yorkshire-woman, unprovided with the material necessary for judgment? It would be, I may say, a natural tendency of enthusiastic admirers of the art he professed, to somewhat underrate the efforts of an actor who found in the practice of his art so little keen and permanent satisfaction as Macready did. Charlotte Brontë did not know this revealing and unfortunate circumstance, but we who can read Macready's diaries and letters must know it now. But here, in suggesting the restlessness and disappointment of this particular actor—who did infinite service to the stage, yet was a profound egotist with an actor-manager's worst faults—we are trenching upon the consideration of another question: What was Macready as a man? Certainly he was none the worse for being a good sound man of business, who, amid a thousand artistic distractions, kept carefully in view the very substantial cottage at Sherborne to which long before old age came upon him he was minded to retire. He was well-meaning, if severe, to his children; disagreeable to not a few of his brother professionals, yet rarely actually unfair to them. He was exacting, petulant, vain, and as morose almost, at times, as Thomas Carlyle. Yet so penetrating a genius as Dickens wrote of him and to him in terms of deep affection; and, though even people of genius like the likeable rather than the faultless, it is absolutely impossible that these terms of affection can have been entirely undeserved. He was a marvellously mixed character—a Jekyll who was wont to vanish without notice, leaving rampant a Mr. Hyde of not quite the worst type, but of a disagreeable one. A volume might be written about his variability, yet a sentence of Robert Browning enables us to hear the conclusion of the whole matter:—

"I found Macready as I left him—and, happily, after a long interval, resumed him, so to speak—one of the most admirable and, indeed, fascinating characters I have ever known; somewhat too sensitive for his own happiness, and much too impulsive for invariable consistency with his nobler moods."

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Musical Groundwork. By Frederick J. Crowest. (Frederick Warne.)

THIS little work professes to be a manual of musical form and history, and the reader is requested to look upon it as "a sort of stepping-stone to larger musical treatises and histories." One must not, therefore, complain if the information given on any particular subject is not very full. But though everything is on a small scale, proper proportion ought to be preserved.

This is not the case in the "harmony" section, something might have been omitted under "ancient and early harmony" so as to have made the description of chords less meagre. Here the broad rule is given that "all discords, save the chord of the dominant seventh, must be prepared and resolved." It would have been better to say broadly that many discords need *not* be prepared. In his account of the German composers, the author gives eighteen lines to Haydn, eighteen to Mozart, sixteen to Spohr, but only fourteen to Beethoven. Here, too, no idea is given of the relative positions which these composers held. It is vague to say that Mozart was a "heaven-born genius who, whether in the composition of an opera, a symphony, or a requiem, rose to the summit of excellence." As a matter of fact, Mozart composed only one requiem and left that unfinished. But having said so much for Mozart, the author finds it difficult to describe Beethoven. He tells us that he "rose to be the brightest orb in the musical firmament." Mozart, as we have seen, was "heaven-born"; Beethoven as a symphonist, says Mr. Crowest, "towers above all composers." But Mozart reached the "summit of excellence." All this is extravagant and unprofitable verbiage.

But we have another and graver charge to bring against the work. It is inaccurate in its statements. Speaking of ancient tragedy, we are told (p. 21) that "the acts of these plays were usually five in number, as in the writings of Horace, Terence, and Seneca"! So much for tragedy. Let us now turn to matters purely musical and give a few examples. On p. 59

the Mordent is confused with the *Pralltriller*. Haydn's twelve London symphonies are not "a set," but two sets of six each. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" is not an oratorio. Wagner did not set himself the mission of "regenerating opera." In the birth and death dates our author apparently confuses Franco, of Cologne, with Franco, of Liège. Under the heading "Principal Events" we find the erroneous statement, "Bach's Well tempered Clavocin written in 1725"; and it is incorrect as well as absurd to write "Schubert's songs composed 1815."

There are some other curious things in the book. A three-part canon is given on p. 142, and we are told that King Henry VIII. used to sing it. On p. 167 we read "the bassoon frequently figures in Beethoven's symphonies, notably in the Finale of the Choral Symphony"; and not a word about the contrabass (although he mentions this instrument) being used in the same number of that work. On p. 198 we learn that "Haydn framed the symphony, and settled its form for all time." Again, on the same page we are told "Schubert approached Beethoven, his nine symphonies being masterpieces of orchestral power and capacity. Mendelssohn and Schumann contributed largely to the same *répertoire*." Under "Principal Events" we read "Fingering for the pianoforte settled 1753"; and, again, "The *Musical Standard* established 1852."

So we might go on. But enough has been said to show that Mr. Crowest's manual, although it contains much information, is scarcely a safe "stepping-stone."

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY of COMEDIANS, AS YOU LIKE IT.
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This Evening, at 8.15, **MARJORIE**.
Messrs. C. H. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, H. Ashley, Templer Saxe, Wood, James, Shale, Hendon, and H. Monkhouse; Mesdames Phyllis Broughton, Amadi, and Miss Camille D'Arville.
Preceded, at 7.30, by **ALL ABROAD**.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, E. S. WILLARD.
Every Evening, at 8.30, **JUDAH**.
Messrs. Willard, Royce Carleton, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews, C. Fulton, H. Cane, Harting, and Thomas; Mesdames Bessie Hutton, Gertrude Warden, A. Bowering, and Olga Brandon.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

Every Evening, at 9, **THE JUDGE**.
Messrs. W. S. Penley, Wm. Herbert, F. H. Fenton, M. Kingthorne, G. Belmore, and W. Lestocq; Mesdames E. Thorne, E. Chester, H. Leyton, and C. Grahame.
At 8.15, **NEARLY SEVERED**.

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Manageress, Miss VIOLET MELNOTTE.
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